

Mr Carter proposes to sell Egypt 10 jet fighter planes

Mr Carter is proposing to sell 10 F-15 jet fighter aircraft to Egypt. Although Israel is to be sold the far more modern F-16s, his decision has dismayed among Israelis. This is the first time that Washington has offered to arm Egypt with offensive weapons since the 1950s. Moreover F-15s are to be sold to Saudi Arabia. The proposals will have to go before Congress.

Dismay expressed by Israel

Mr Carter's proposal to sell 10 F-15 jet fighters to Egypt is the first time that Washington has offered to arm Egypt with offensive weapons since the 1950s. Moreover F-15s are to be sold to Saudi Arabia. The proposals will have to go before Congress. This is the first time that Washington has offered to arm Egypt with offensive weapons since the 1950s. Moreover F-15s are to be sold to Saudi Arabia. The proposals will have to go before Congress.

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£324m trade deficit is worst for a year

The worrying trend in Britain's trade, too, on a more menacing note in January, with a visible trade deficit of £324m, the largest for a year. The figures were around £200m worse than most market expectations and led to a fall in the value of sterling, which closed 40 points down at \$1.9360 and a 10.2 drop in the FT index, which closed at 459.7.

Coming after a £71m deficit in December, the latest figures pose severe difficulties for Mr Healey, the Chancellor, who is now deciding how much he can afford to give away in tax concessions in his Budget. After allowing for invisibles, the current account was in deficit by £179m. The prospect that the feared deterioration in Britain's external position may come before the mid-1979 date which has generally been assumed for it limits the amount by which he can stimulate the economy. At the same time the poor performance of British exports and the continuing increase in imports is forcing the Treasury to revise downwards its forecasts of how fast the economy would grow without a new stimulus.



The driver escaped unhurt when this car skidded into a tributary of the Ouse near Willingham yesterday. Weather forecast, page 2.

Mrs Thatcher responds coolly to Callaghan offer of race talks

By Fred Emery
Political Editor
Calling for a national approach to immigration and race relations that might avert hatred and distortion in the country's affairs, the Prime Minister responded yesterday to a round-table conference of the leaders of the three main parties, to be held as soon as possible. Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, promptly declined to be rushed. She chose to see Mr Callaghan's offer as a "retreat" from his criticism of her own recent statements, and said "it would seem best" to wait before deciding on such a party summit until after a consensus select committee had reported on the issue.

However, even if opinions were split, the committee's expected new facts and figures on immigration would be seen by the Conservative leaders as the basis for new discussions. The Prime Minister sprang his proposal on the Commons at question time as MPs were still reacting to Mr Heath's clear criticisms of Mrs Thatcher's approach. In Mrs Thatcher's defence were Mr Norman Tebbit and Miss Jill Knight, the latter seeing Mr Heath as "disloyal" and "behaving like a spoilt schoolboy". However, Mr Peter Walker stood by his former Prime Minister. Mrs Thatcher twice declined in the Commons to respond to the Prime Minister's proposal, which was clear enough evidence that Mr Callaghan had produced it without prior consultation.

That lack of traditional consultation was taken in some quarters at Westminster as evidence that the Prime Minister was more interested in scoring a political point, or trying to turn the tables on Mrs Thatcher, than in the national interest. But in Whitehall it was pressed that the Prime Minister was in grave earnest. He was said to have been talking to advisers about the idea for some days, having insisted in several speeches that a "national approach" was imperative. Mrs Thatcher's insistence that they should now wait caused a sharp retort in Whitehall sources. They suggested that it indicated that the Leader of the Opposition had not really got any proposals of her own and that therefore it was a pity she had embarked on the debate in the way she had on television. Mrs Thatcher issued her statement after receipt of the

Government again defeated on devolution

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster
Opponents of the Scotland Bill scored another success in the Commons last night by insisting on a clause requiring that if Parliament is dissolved no referendum on the Bill's proposals should be held within three months of election polling day. Conservatives, Liberals and Labour backbench opponents of devolution united to defeat the Government by 242 votes to 223, a majority of 19. Mr John Smith, Minister of State at the Privy Council Office, insisted that the Government had no intention of making the timing of an election coincide with the referendum. Fears remained that the Government might still try to hold the two events on the same day. That would have greatly inhibited those Labour MPs who oppose devolution from campaigning aggressively against the Bill's proposals. Mr Pym, chief Tory spokesman on devolution, said there was a danger that a decision about dates might be made from expediency rather than principle. Opening for the Government on the first day of the two-day report stage, Mr Smith pressed from both sides of the House, said the Government hoped to keep apart not only the two dates but the two campaigns. In any case the referendum was subject to parliamentary approval. However, he opposed the new clause on the ground that it would make the situation too rigid. It was clear that MPs had developed a healthy scepticism over Government tactics. Mr Delyell, Labour MP for West Lothian, moving the new clause, said that any attempt to wrap up a "yes" vote in the referendum in the party loyalty package would put people like him up the proverbial gum tree. Parliamentary report page 7

Ethiopian threat to break Western ties

From David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent
Addis Ababa, Feb 14
Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the ruling Dergue, threatened to break diplomatic relations with the United States, Britain and West Germany if they did not change their attitude to the Somali invasion of Ethiopia. His message was that "the anti-people forces have lined up for lunch but we had them for our breakfast". Ethiopia would expand the peasants' militia, now 500,000 strong, into a force of six million, its determination to drive the Somali forces out of the Ogaden, but, he repeated, Ethiopia had no intention of entering Somalia territory. Colonel Mengistu spoke for three hours at a press conference here that was dominated by stern disapproval of the West, contempt for reactionary Arab regimes, and warm appreciation for Soviet and Cuban help to his country. It must be pointed out, he said, that the United States, Britain and West Germany were continuing to devise means of causing bloodshed, destruction and enmity in Africa. And they were doing so openly with adventurous arrogance. "Unless the peace-loving broad masses (in these countries) put pressure on them and restrict their actions, maintaining diplomatic relations with them becomes totally meaningless", he said. The three western powers connived at the Somali invasion, failed to condemn it, and above all covertly supplied the regime in Mogadishu with arms and moral support, he said, alleging that American arms were being supplied to Somalia through Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Spain and reactionary Arab regimes. He also condemned Western attempts to promote a negotiated settlement as insincere: "If indeed they are making sincere efforts, why don't they publicly condemn Mogadishu? Why don't they press for immediate withdrawal of the invading forces from our territory? Why are they pouring in additional invading forces and arms, so that the Mussolini of Mogadishu should carry on the massacre of the people?" Colonel Mengistu went on to accuse Egypt of promising 5,000 men to Somalia by the end of the month. He dismissed any idea that after the war political autonomy might be appropriate to the Ogaden. It was an integral part of Ethiopia. "It is difficult to imagine that there could be lasting peace in this area", he summed up, "as long as Somalia does not renounce its long-held dream of greater Somalia and its aim of incorporating parts of its neighbours."

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Liberal in mini-pact with the Government over Budget provisions

By George Clark
Political Correspondent
Liberal MPs have made a "mini-pact" with the Government to give their votes in any critical division on the Finance Bill this year in return for action by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on various proposals dear to Liberals. With the Government in a minority of 14, Mr Callaghan and Mr Healey have been eager to oblige. It will be no surprise if the Liberals, especially Mr Padoa-Schioppa, are soon crowding over their powerful influence on Budget strategy. Mr Steel has been promised fiscal action to encourage profit-sharing schemes, tax incentives for middle management, and further aid for smaller businesses. Last year the Liberal-Labour pact had just been agreed when the Finance Bill debates began and there was no time for Mr Steel and Mr Callaghan to reach any special arrangement. The result was an early setback to Government hopes of a peaceful time when the Liberals firmly opposed a 5p

3 shot dead near secret base

Detectives were trying last night to discover what angry words led to a shooting in which three friends and workmates died near a top-secret Royal Aircraft Establishment at Clapham, Bedfordshire, earlier in the day. The police believe that the men, all doing repair work at houses occupied by establishment workers, had an argument in their workshop. Later one man returned and shot his workmates and himself dead. The dead men were Mr Bert Rulsart, Mr Christopher Surridge, and Mr David Miles, who was found with a shotgun by his side. Paradox and his colleagues have not joined the chorus from the Labour left and some union leaders for pumping between £3,000m and £6,000m into the economy. They propose big tax reductions, particularly in the higher ranges, but they want a 13 per cent or 2 per cent increase in the employer's contribution to national insurance. Fuller details of the Liberals' submissions to the Chancellor will be published in a few weeks by Mr Padoa-Schioppa. There will be a general argument for changing from direct taxation to indirect taxes on consumption. Given a Budget with a strong Liberal flavour, Mr Steel could probably carry the rank and file with him for throwing the Government should Mr Callaghan decide to soldier on.

Leftist gunmen murder judge in Rome street

Signor Riccardo Palma, a judge and a leading official in the Italian prison system, was shot dead in Rome yesterday. Responsibility for his murder was claimed by the Red Brigades, a left-wing terrorist organization which has already killed or injured several judges, journalists and politicians. A few days ago Signor Palma was in Turin to supervise arrangements for the trial of alleged members of the Red Brigades. Industry in Britain shows little sign of emerging from four years of deep recession. Activity is still well below the levels seen earlier this decade with new figures indicating only a small rise in output from factories and workshops in the final month of last year. Page 13

Rebuff for 'more flexible' phase 4

A hint by Mr Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, that the Government was seeking a more flexible phase four of the pay policy met a rebuff from the TUC. The minister said the Government was looking for something that would play an important part in relating the total growth in demand to the total wealth in the country. Page 2

Deaths exceed births

Deaths exceeded births by 13,000 in England and Wales last year, according to provisional estimates. The fertility rate fell to 1.66 children a family from 1.72 in 1976. However, births are expected to start rising again in 1981. Page 4

England face defeat

Light rain in Wellington threatened New Zealand's hopes of winning their first Test Match against England. On the fourth day, England collapsed to 53 for eight needing 137 runs to win, with Boycott out for one and Rose injured. Page 8

Shell men to end ban on Monday

Petrol and oil supplies may start returning to normal next week after the decision of Shell tanker drivers to accept an improved offer and end their overtime ban on Monday. The other three oil companies whose drivers have been banning overtime were optimistic that their men would follow the Shell lead. Page 2

TUC check on bias

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Leyland resignation

Another senior executive of British Leyland has resigned, the fifth since Mr Michael Edwards became chairman. He is Mr Michael Pybus, head of the Land-Rover/Range-Rover division, who was previously a finance expert with both Ford and Chrysler. He is returning to Chrysler as controller of its European operations. Page 13

Top tailor in trouble

Midland Bank has called in a receiver at Chester Barrie, the £200-a-suit manufacturer. The receiver, Mr Philip Livesey, of accountants Coopers and Lybrand, took over the running of the company on Monday. He intends to negotiate the sale with several interested parties. Page 13

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HOME NEWS

Petrol back to pumps from next week

By Donald MacIntyre
Labour Reporter

Petrol and oil supplies may start returning to normal next week after yesterday's decision by Shell tanker drivers to accept an improved offer and end their overtime ban from Monday.

Senior shop stewards representing 2,200 Shell men, mandated by depot meetings on Monday, voted by 48 to nine to agree a wage deal that appears to stretch the government guidelines to the limit.

The other three oil companies whose drivers have been banning overtime were optimistic that their own drivers would follow the Shell lead. Delegates representing BP drivers met today, Esso tomorrow and Texaco on Friday.

The new offer, which the oil companies have assured the Government is within the pay guidelines, gives the drivers a 10 per cent earnings rise from last November, and a guaranteed increase in overtime pay, estimated at 10 per cent, from next November.

Mr Jack Ashwell, Transport and General Workers' Union national road haulage officer, said after yesterday's meeting at Transport House in London: "Our members are responsible people. They accepted the trade union negotiators' recommendation that this was the best that they could get at the present time."

Mr Ashwell confirmed that he would be making the same recommendation to the 6,000 drivers in the other three companies, all of whom have received almost identical offers.

The new offer meets the men's demand for a new basic rate, which will now increase from £29.25 to £29.50 a week, consolidating the pay supplements of the previous two years, together with 10 per cent.

The new basic rate will apply for calculations of holiday pay, sickness pay and pensions. But it will not apply for overtime premium payments until next November.

The compromise meets the Government's original objection to the drivers' demand for consolidation by ensuring that it does not increase overtime payments by an amount outside the guidelines during the present wage round.

The deal, which in the Shell men's case will immediately increase average earnings of £102 a week to about £112, has yet to be studied in detail by the department of Employment. Shell indicated yesterday that the broad principles had been informally discussed with officials.

The drivers began their overtime ban just over two weeks ago after rejecting a deal that gave them 10 per cent earnings, plus a 5 per cent productivity deal. They have effectively exchanged 5 per cent with strings now for 10 per cent without them from November.

Mr Ashwell said yesterday that the union would now enter fresh annual negotiations in November, to begin on the basis of the present deal, with the advantage of starting from a higher basic rate.

He also made clear that the union intended to begin negotiations almost immediately on productivity "past, future and present".

Ilford's Tory candidate opens his campaign on 'good race relations'
Mrs Thatcher 'right' on immigration issue

By Penny Symon

Mr Heath, the former Conservative Prime Minister, was wrong to assert that all the powers needed to reduce immigration were present in the Immigration Act, 1971, Mr Vivian Benda, the Conservative candidate in the forthcoming Redbridge, Ilford, North, by-election said yesterday.

Mr Benda, aged 39, a surveyor and valuer, opened his campaign with a declaration that Mrs Thatcher, the Party leader, had been right to start a debate on immigration, an issue with which he felt many people were concerned.

"I was saying that there should be a cutback on immigration a long time before Mrs Thatcher made her remarks on television", Mr Benda said. "Since my adoption as prospective parliamentary candidate for Ilford, North, in 1975, I have met many people in the constituency, and it is clear that they are very concerned about immigration."

The 1971 census showed that 93.4 per cent of the constituency's residents were born in the United Kingdom, 2.6 per cent were from the Commonwealth, and 1.8 per cent from the Irish Republic.

"The number of immigrants therefore in the constituency is about the national average, but people are worried because of the numbers they see in adjacent areas", Mr Benda said.

"I do not think that Mr Heath was wrong to intervene in the debate, because he has every right to state his views on immigration, but I believe that he was wrong to say that the 1971 Act was adequate. People see the numbers increasing, and they are worried."

Mr Benda believes that the right way to achieve good race relations is first to reassure the indigenous population that they are not going to be swamped, and that there will be an end to the amount of immigration that they see in the area.

Mrs Thatcher had not made an issue of immigration in order to catch votes, Mr Benda said. However, he pronounced himself very pleased indeed that the Conservative had announced that the Conservatives had an



Mr Benda talking to a constituent in the Chadwell Heath area of Ilford.

11 per cent lead over Labour after Mrs Thatcher had been seen on television saying that there was a need to control immigration.

"We read that some Labour MPs are reconciled to the loss of the seat and that an opinion poll puts us ahead, but I think that the only worthwhile opinion poll is that taken on election day. I am confident that we shall win, but not complacent."

Polling day is on Thursday, March 2, and the contest, caused by the death of Mrs Millie Miller, is seen as a vital one for Labour. Ilford, North, is the most marginal Labour constituency in Greater London, and it has a high poll on election day. Labour is defending a 78 majority.

Mr Benda, a member of Croydon Council, said that, unlike his Labour opponent, Mrs Tessa Jowell, he would be prepared to share a debating platform with the National Front candidate in the by-election.

"I believe that people have voted for the National Front in the past because they were concerned about immigration", Mr Benda said. "Now they must realize that the National Front is a grotesque party. The Conservatives are trying to discuss immigration in a calm and rational way, and it is right that we should attempt to do this. There should be no delay in dealing with them, so that the impact of the punishment could be really felt."

The by-election was also about local issues. There had been an increase in the number of gravel pits dug close to people's homes, and that meant that there was danger to young children. Mothers had expressed their fears to him.

The Conservative contest was a large number of taxi drivers, and they are also concerned that they have not been allowed to make a fair increase in the rates they charge", Mr Benda said. "It is something I intend to pursue."

"I think capital punishment should be restored and that it

there was a referendum on the subject, which I believe there should be, a majority would favour restoration of the death penalty, he said, were being given lenient sentences, which did no good at all. "These are the ones who should be punished, so that they would be deterred from continuing with a life of crime. There should also be no delay in dealing with them, so that the impact of the punishment could be really felt."

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Government searching for more flexible phase four

By Our Labour Editor

The Government's propaganda search for a fourth year of pay restraint was taken a step forward yesterday by Mr Booth, Secretary of State for Employment. His public thoughts about pay restraint extending into 1979 received a boost from the TUC.

Speaking in the House of Commons, the Minister said he did not know how a phase four would look, and added: "The best guidance I can give to the Government's approach is that we are looking for something that is more flexible and something which, in common with the present policy, will play an important part in relating the total growth and demand to the total wealth in this country."

Mr Booth admitted that the Government had brought in earlier pay policies knowing there was a penalty to be paid but believing that it was worth it. "We don't want to go on paying that penalty unnecessarily", he added.

Government ministers are

conscious of the serious difficulties TUC leaders will face in trying to "sell" any further measures that will inhibit the bargaining power of trade union negotiators, but they are expected to seek a new wage deal after the April 11 Budget.

The official TUC view last night was: "Of course, policy is clear. We want to return to free collective bargaining. We have also asked that ministers should not make exorbitant demands, and this has been fulfilled. But it is not a phase three and it does not lead to a phase four."

A TUC spokesman added: "We have also asked that ministers should not make exorbitant demands, and this has been fulfilled. But it is not a phase three and it does not lead to a phase four."

Mr Booth admitted that the Government had brought in earlier pay policies knowing there was a penalty to be paid but believing that it was worth it. "We don't want to go on paying that penalty unnecessarily", he added.

Government ministers are

Tory leader sees offer of race talks as a retreat

Continued from page 1

Prime Minister's follow-up letter.

In his letter Mr Callaghan gave a dire warning of bitter politics ahead. Unless a "serious" attempt was made to maintain an all-party agreement on immigration, he wrote, "the alternative is that racial issues divide us".

He insisted that it was in the national interest of all three leaders and their advisers to sit down informally "as quickly as possible to see if we can reach agreement".

Mr Callaghan said he was aware that the select committee was sitting but he wanted to see the proposals in detail. His letter proposed that the three leaders should "exchange views on the present Act and rules, and their administration, on our commitments to adhere to the pledges given both by the present government and by the previous government, and on positive policies for the promotion of racial equity and harmony".

He added: "The relevant facts and figures are readily available. Subject to mutual agreement, he suggested that he and Mr Rees, the Home Secretary, might meet Conservative and Labour leaders and the shadow Home Secretary, Mr Whitelaw, as well as the Home Secretary, Mr Whitelaw, and Mr Maude, who was the Home Secretary responsible for the present legislation under which we are operating. Our discussions would be informal and I hope that we could speedily find out what common ground exists and build on it."

The Conservatives will be insisting, however, that a register of the eligible, quotas for dependants and a reduction of immigration, and the same established, and that that will allay fears being aroused by the National Front.

Told that ministers and some Labour MPs are rattled by the issue, some leading Conservatives, especially in the "hate" letters they are receiving, but they insist that something must be done.

Parliamentary report, page 7
Letters, page 11

Mr Callaghan's invitation to conference on race

The following are the texts of the letter to Mrs Thatcher from the Prime Minister yesterday and the statement released by Mrs Thatcher:

Dear Mrs Thatcher, Immigration and race relations are issues which I put forward in the House during question time this afternoon about the best way to handle the issue of immigration and race relations.

I take the view, as I made clear in the House of February 7, 1978, that as far as possible there should be a national approach on both immigration and race relations otherwise we run a grave risk of exacerbating racial tension and hatred in our society. Since 1971, when the current legislation was enacted by Parliament, there has been broad agreement and I think it essential that we should make a serious and urgent attempt to continue in this way. The alternative is that racial issues divide us with.

I am aware that a select committee of the House is currently investigating these matters, but I believe that it would be in the national interest for the party leaders to sit down together as quickly as possible and see if we can reach agreement.

I would be ready, therefore, to convene a round-table conference of the leaders of the three United Kingdom political parties to see whether we can evolve a common approach to immigration and race relations. This would enable us to exchange views on the present Act and rules and their administration, on our commitments to adhere to the pledges given both by the present government and by the previous government, and on positive policies for the promotion of racial equity and harmony.

The relevant facts and figures are readily available. I am open to suggestions as to who should come to such a meeting.

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Five-year election ban on Front man

Frank Berry

Frank Berry, a campaigner for the National Front, was convicted yesterday of breaking election laws and was banned from taking part in elections in Tower Hamlets, east London, for five years.

Mr Berry, aged 53 of Barnes Street, Stepney, chairman of the Tower Hamlets branch of the National Front, cannot stand as a candidate or vote in local and national elections in the borough until the ban ends.

He pleaded guilty at Waltham Forest Magistrates' Court to a breach of the Representation of the People Act in failing to include the printer's and publisher's names and addresses on election leaflets.

Two other summonses that he posted the leaflets on walls during the local council elections last March were dismissed when the police offered no evidence.

The verdict of guilty automatically imposed the five-year ban and the magistrate also gave Mr Berry a conditional discharge for 12 months.

Mr Berry has catering business premises in Waltham Forest and Newham, both London boroughs, which he argues will qualify him to stand as a candidate in local elections in those areas. He also says he can stand anywhere outside Tower Hamlets in a parliamentary election.

In the High Court last week Mr Justice Donaldson refused to excuse Mr Berry for his offence.

Nurse raped after kidnap, court is told

A nurse was raped twice by her former lover after she had been kidnapped and a chloroformed pad pushed over her face, it was alleged at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

The third time she ran into the street wearing only a coat, scarf, and slippers, and telephoned the police, Mr Colin Hart-Leverton, for the prosecution, said. A schoolmaster and a hospital sister have pleaded not guilty to charges of abduction and false imprisonment. The man also pleaded not guilty to one charge of rape.

Mr Hart-Leverton said Miss X, the nurse, was on a London bus on December 15, 1976, when the defendant, Miss Y, who she had known since childhood, dragged her off to a waiting car. At the wheel was the schoolmaster, her former lover, who drove her to an unknown address.

As they got into Miss X tried to escape but was forced back inside the car and a cotton wool pad soaked in ether or chloroform was pushed over her face, counsel said. She pretended to pass out.

She was manhandled into the house and the schoolmaster instructed Miss Y to strip Miss X. Later the schoolmaster went out and Miss X ran down the stairs and complained to a man on the lower floor.

Miss Y, who chased her, told the man that Miss X was a mental case. The man appeared to believe that and Miss X was taken back to the room.

Later the schoolmaster returned, dragged Miss X into a bedroom and the same anaesthetic-soaked cotton wool pad was pushed over her face, it was alleged. The next morning he raped her again.

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Priests threaten to go if women are ordained

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

More than a hundred clergy of the Church of England have signed statements committing themselves to leave the church if women are ordained as priests, according to the Rev Francis Brown, chairman of Ecclesia, the conservative Anglo-Catholic organization, yesterday.

Ecclesia launched its campaign after it became known that the General Synod of the Church of England was to discuss the ordination of women in November this year. That decision came after a vote in favour of the principle of women priests in 1975, when the bishops were asked to raise the matter again after consultations with the Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches and with the rest of the Anglican Communion.

The Lambeth Conference, which will be attended by bishops from throughout the Anglican Communion, will be discussing the matter this summer. Among provinces of the communion that have already ordained women are Canada,

New Zealand, and the United States, where a splinter, Anglo-Catholic, church was set up last year.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Coggan, has told the American Episcopal Church that he does not consider that the new breakaway church is in communion with him or with the rest of the Anglican Communion.

Father Brown said that among those signing the declaration were deans, provosts and archdeacons, although the names were confidential.

The declaration states: "I, the undersigned, being a member of the Church of England and in major orders of the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, hereby assert our belief, in accordance with the Lord's example and the Catholic tradition, that the orders of the apostolic ministry can be conferred only on men; and I further declare that I will not and cannot in conscience remain in communion with any bishop who attempts to admit women to the order of bishop, priest, or deacon. The register of names will be presented to the bishops before next November's debate."

Plea for Windscale debate raises legal issues

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

With more than 180 MPs now demanding a debate on the report of the planning inquiry into the proposal to build a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at Windscale before a decision is taken, the Government is taking advice from Mr Silkin, the Attorney General, about the legal difficulties involved.

As Mr Foot, Leader of the House, and Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, have indicated, the Cabinet is not trying to evade the issue, but there are big legal difficulties.

If the normal rules are followed, Mr Shore the minister, will consider the report and the recommendations of the inspector, Mr Justice Parker, and make an announcement of his decision, the report being published then.

But it was no ordinary planning inquiry. Its scope and implications for future nuclear developments in the United Kingdom, and its bearing on in-

ternational efforts to limit the risks of nuclear bomb proliferation are seen by MPs and ministers alike as warranting an exceptional procedure.

Mr Silkin has been asked to see if there is a way in which the House of Commons can debate the issue before the minister takes his crucial decision.

Mr Leo Abse, Labour MP for Pontypool, who tabled the Commons motion calling for a debate, wrote to Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, yesterday, saying that he was much concerned to learn that there was a belief in Brussels that British Nuclear Fuels, which made the Windscale application, was taking action to obtain a European licence for the expansion of the Windscale plant.

Mr Abse also tabled a question to Dr Owen, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, asking what representations he had received from the United States State Department on the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel.

Inland telegram service 'may end next year'

By Our Industrial Editor

The inland telegram service could be abolished from April, 1979, according to the Post Office Engineering Union, which reports that correspondence has been exchanged between the Post Office and the Government as well as the Council of Post Office Unions. About a quarter of all telegrams are business messages, but general use of the telegram system within the country is falling.

The number of inland telegrams has fallen to fewer than 3,400,000 a year and each message costs about £3, requiring a subsidy from other Post Office services of about £10m.

Peak year for telegram traffic was just after the war, at nearly 65 million messages, when only seven in a hundred homes had a telephone, compared with fifty in a hundred today.

The growth of telephones and better services is thought to be sufficient to allow withdrawal of the telegram service.

Post Office research has indicated that only 4 per cent of telegrams are what have been called "life-and-death" messages. More than a million greetings messages, which were encouraged some years ago as an effort to make the service pay its way, and the rest concern business or general social messages.

The Council of Post Office Unions has asked the Post Office to provide information about an alternative service for "life-and-death" messages. The council also wants to know what the Post Office has done to ensure that it has reservation facilities about ending the inland telegram service before more people and organisations have telephones.

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Shivers part of erratic climate trend

By Peter Strafford

This winter has so far been less harsh in Britain than in the United States. But it has been much colder than people are used to, and there have been shivers from the Channel coast to the Highlands.

In Scotland, according to meteorologists, there has been more snow than in any year since 1955. For the island as a whole it has been the coldest winter since the beginning of the decade, and Britain began to have a succession of unusually mild winters.

Professor Hubert Lamb, director of the climatic research unit at East Anglia University, said yesterday that from about 1900 to 1950 there had been a more or less constant climate throughout the world combined with a gradual warming-up.

From 1950 on the climate had started to be erratic, with extremes of warmth and cold, together with a gradual cooling, on average. That had led

to demands for better predictions, since it was clear that the weather was not likely to be the same from one year to the next.

There had been many in the meteorological establishment, Professor Lamb said, who had jumped to the conclusion that the world was on the brink of an "enormous climatic warming" as a result of man's activities. He believed it was sensible to be conscious of that possibility.

At least until the end of 1977, however, there had been no positive evidence that man had had any effect on the global climate. People had tended to forget that the global climate had never been constant, and that there had been long-term as well as short-term fluctuations.

In Britain, the six winters from January, 1971, to January, 1976, had been relatively mild, but over the northern hemisphere as a whole they had been cold.

THE NEWS

C plan to monitor i-Labour bias un-up to election

His union has set up a monitoring programme that would involve several thousand rank-and-file trade unionists watching television, listening to the radio and noting newspaper coverage. They would then complete a questionnaire that would be fed into a computer to produce a "profile of bias" in the media.

Mr Sapper said last night: "I am working on a viable system of people's monitoring on a continuing basis that will challenge the professionals imposing their view on people through television, radio and the press."

The Labour movement's volunteers would be trained to look at and receive news in a way that could be reported back to a central collection point for computer analysis "to present a profile of bias or otherwise."

The Sapper formula is not likely to be taken up until next month's meeting of the media group, but it is an underlying aim of the campaign designed to identify media bias. The group was set up four months ago in response to long-standing trade union criticism of the way industrial relations and news of the wider Labour movement are communicated to the public.

Government backing for spastics campaign

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Mr Morris, minister with special responsibility for the disabled, promised yesterday that the Government would give the "save a baby" campaign organized by the Spastics Society, which it is hoped, will prevent thousands of babies from being born with needless handicaps. The campaign will be launched with a rally in Trafalgar Square on St George's Day, April 23.

Yesterday, at a reception at the House of Commons, MPs were told that, of six spastic babies born every day, at least two could have been born undamaged, given proper prenatal and postnatal care.

Mr Morris promised immediate talks between his department and the society to see how the Government could help. He suggested priority for the inner cities, where the trouble was most serious among the large immigrant communities and with single-parent families.

The Spastics Society is organizing medical seminars, advertising campaigns and films to publicize the need for prenatal and immediate postnatal care.

The society is urging ministers to abandon proposed cuts in maternity services and to follow France's example in establishing chairs of obstetrics and neonatal medicine; in requiring inoculation of all girls against German measles; in introducing incentive payments to pregnant women who attend for antenatal care; and in establishing units in teaching hospitals to provide intensive care for newborn babies at risk.

Mr James Loring, director of the society, pointed out that there was sufficient knowledge now to reduce the numbers of brain-damaged babies, but we lacked the muscle to implement that knowledge nationally.

Perinatal mortality in Britain was 17.7 a thousand births, compared with 11.3 in Sweden, but there was wide variation within Britain. Oxford's mortality rate was 10.3; Wolverhampton's 23.50.

Abduction charge

Barry John Whitfield, aged 29, a married man, of Hovey Walk, Withywood, Bristol, was remanded in custody by Bristol magistrates yesterday, charged with taking a girl of 14 out of the possession of her father on January 24.



Ann Pancha, aged eight, of Greenwich, one of more than 70 London children taking part in a half-term glass-etching class at the Royal Maritime Museum, Greenwich, yesterday.

Deputizing 'should be run by NHS'

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent

Deputizing services used by family doctors when they are away from their practices should be run by the National Health Service, not by commercial or other agencies, the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs said yesterday.

The union, of which Mr Clive Jenkins is general secretary, incorporated the old Medical Practitioners' Union some years ago. It is to put its scheme to the Department of Health and Social Security next week.

The doctors' section of the union has been considering the move since deputizing services were debated at the union conference last year. Deputizing services have been criticized for some time. It is contended that patients suffer by the use of stand-ins for their usual doctors.

The Department of Health is preparing a code of practice, in conjunction with doctors, to ensure that services maintain adequate standards and efficiency. There is at present no proposal, or thinking, that deputizing services should be brought under the NHS, the department said last night.

British Rail extends cheap travel for older children

By Michael Bailly
Transport Correspondent

Student Railcards, giving half-price travel on many trains, will be available down to the age of 14 from the end of this month instead of the present minimum age of 16. But they will not be available for season tickets for schoolchildren, nor will they be available for journeys costing less than £1.50 for singles and cheap day returns, or £3 for period returns.

There was a storm of protest last year when British Rail withdrew the cheap season ticket for schoolchildren so that parents had to pay full fare for 14 to 17-year-olds, while students of 18 and over had the benefit of the half-price Railcard, which costs £7 a year.

British Rail said: "The new Railcard is designed to increase leisure journeys by students, especially at weekends, and school and college holidays. We withdrew the cheap season ticket facility last year, for over 18s as well, because it was costing us money."

"About 98 per cent of season tickets for schoolchildren are bought by local authorities, which have a statutory obligation to pay for children travelling more than three miles to school."

Councils accused over use of bus grants

By Our Parliamentary Staff

Some county councils had deliberately decided not to spend money they received under false pretences on bus services, in their areas, Mr Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, said yesterday.

Those councils, he said, received money as a result of the transport policies and programme submitted to the Government based on assumptions on how it was to be spent, which included road building, maintenance and grants to bus operators. But some bus opera-

Aluminium call boxes on trial

By Our Industrial Editor

The days of Britain's distinctive public telephone kiosks may be numbered. Trials are under way of American and Continental-type public call boxes, said to be cheaper to install and likely to discourage vandalism.

Plans provide for kiosks made from aluminium and to be brightly lit with fluorescent lamps so that occupants can be clearly seen, a deterrent to vandals. Also proposed are open "walk up" public telephones, protected only by square hoods.

The Post Office has more than 60,000 telephone kiosks of pre-war design still in use, and most of the remaining 17,000 are of a more modern design approved 12 years ago.

Four American designs have been accepted by the Post Office for discreet public trials on free loan from the suppliers. One folding-door kiosk has been sited in Charing Cross Road, London, opposite the Garrick Theatre, painted in red, and another has been placed near the City Information Bureau in St Paul's Churchyard. The St Paul's kiosk has no door and is painted dark blue. First results are said to be encouraging.

Federal telephones with hoods are being assessed for use in railway stations, shopping precincts and other public centres.

Big rise in complaints on package hotels

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs
Correspondent

Although fewer people took package holidays abroad last year there was a sharp increase in the number of complaints about the standards of foreign hotel accommodation.

An Office of Fair Trading survey into the working of the Association of British Travel Agents' code of practice showed that complaints about accommodation made to the association increased from 293 in April to October, 1975, the year the code was introduced, to 756 in the same period last year.

Complaints about surcharges and late cancellations had decreased since 1975, and the overall total of complaints had been reduced from 4,206 to 2,441.

Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, said he was pleased to find that most complaints were being dealt with speedily and fairly, but concerned that those about hotel accommodation should be increasing.

Mr Borrie said he had called on the association to bring into line 10 tour operators who, in defiance of the code of practice, still stipulate unreasonable booking conditions in 1978 summer brochures.

The conditions to which Mr Borrie objected sought to exclude liability for delay, disappointment, damage, and even injury or death, or were intended to allow companies to impose last-minute surcharges.

Computer lights fail at ballet premiere

By John Percival

Announcing this before the performance to an audience that included Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret, Mr John Tooley, general administrator of the Royal Opera House, remarked that it was ironic that it should happen on the occasion of the first production to be sponsored by a computer company.

A substantial contribution towards the cost of *Maverling* was made by IBM (United Kingdom) Ltd, but Mr Tooley made clear that IBM was not responsible for the faulty installation.

Society wants legal aid more widely available

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Society proposes that the contributory principle should be radically altered. It argues that the upper and lower limits of legal aid must be substantially increased and at the same time the fraction of the disposable income above the lower limit required by way of contribution should be reduced.

If the free legal aid limits were increased to £1,200 and the upper limit to £2,850 it is estimated that the increased cost would be under £3m if the fraction of disposable income taken as a contribution remained at one third and would be about £3.3m if the fraction was reduced to one quarter.

Mr David Edwards, secretary of the Law Society's legal aid department, said: "Only people with an income just above supplementary benefit level are eligible for free legal aid. The average manual worker and others in the middle income group are denied access to justice."

Some county councils had deliberately decided not to spend money they received under false pretences on bus services, in their areas, Mr Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, said yesterday.

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'State must adapt to changing life-styles'

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The social security system is ill attuned to the changing social roles of the family, Professor David Donnison, chairman of the Supplementary Benefits Commission, said yesterday.

It forces married men who return to college to achieve better qualifications to go back to work when their wives can no longer earn. It refuses to allow married women to claim; even when they have been the family breadwinner for years. The department administering benefits refuses to give able women civil servants equal opportunities for promotion.

Giving the Fawcett Lecture at Bedford College, London University, yesterday, Professor Donnison said the deep-rooted

changes brought about by the second wave of feminism since the 1960s still had some way to go.

"The women's liberation movement is spreading through the urban industrial societies, not as a transient fashion but as a response to changes in the industrial structure and the labour markets of all these countries", he said.

Already, in Britain, the much better job opportunities for women had increased home ownership and led to the decline of the land. The main changes affected life-styles and human relationships, which were likely to go much farther and to which the state would have to adapt.

Yet in January, 1977, women formed only 7 per cent of the principal and higher Civil

Service grades working in the Department of Health and Social Security, whose staff was mainly female. At the bottom of the scale 83 per cent of clerical assistants were women, as were 71 per cent of clerical officers. Yet the women were among the ablest officials.

The main reason for the lack of women at the higher levels of this service is the loss of those who stop work to raise their own families and their failure to return later on, Professor Donnison said. They were deterred from returning by the Civil Service rules about reinstatement and age bars on recruitment.

"We have to liberate men as well as women from constraints imposed by arrangements that no longer accord with their chosen ways of life."

Tax equality plea for men and women

The married man's tax allowance should be abolished in the interests of equality between male and female taxpayers, the National Council for Civil Liberties says today. Much of the £2,000m saved by the Exchequer should be spent on improving child benefits so that families do not lose.

The council accepts the proposal as the first step towards equality within the tax system, as suggested in the Equal Opportunities Commission discussion document *Income tax and sex discrimination*. The commission should launch an education campaign to win acceptance by men and women, the council says.

It suggests the slogan "Equal pay, equal tax" to emphasize inequalities that mean less pay after deductions for a married woman earning the same as her husband, because of his extra tax allowance.

Girl murder charge

Stanley Duffy Ogodo, aged 17, of Westbourne Park Road, Notting Hill, London, was charged yesterday with the murder of Carol Anne Green, of Sale, Greater Manchester, who was found stabbed in a London canal last week.

Tory Europe MPs upset Westminster colleagues

By Our Political Staff

Conservatives at Westminster were amazed to read in *The Times* yesterday that leading Conservatives in the European Parliament were aligning themselves with the EEC, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in opposing EEC pressures on British fishing limits to the extent of threatening to break up the Community.

Mr John Davies, Chief Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, said he was convinced that there was no intention in the European Conservative delegation to suggest a break-up of the Community. "I do not know how they line up," he said.

It was unthinkable that the party should take action leading to the break-up of the Community over fish, Mr Hugh Dykes, MP for Harrow, East, and a former member of the Conservative delegation to the European Parliament, said he could not believe that Mr Geoffrey Rippon, leader of the delegation, was prepared to campaign for the break-up of the Community and the creation of a trading arrangement between the EEC and the European Free Trade Association (Efta).

Power workers offered rise

The Electricity Council yesterday offered a pay rise to 27,000 white-collar engineers within the 10 per cent earnings guidelines, to operate from February 1.

The Engineers and Managers' Association will give its response when the two sides meet again on Friday. Today the Electricity Council resumes talks with union representatives, 90,000 electricity supply workers.

Leprosy vaccine progress

Scientists appear to be within sight of developing a vaccine for leprosy, a disease that afflicts about 15 million people and is becoming resistant to standard drug treatment.

The advances come from a World Health Organization special project at the Microbiological Research Establishment at Porton Down.

Studies have shown that a vaccine prepared from bacteria taken from 40 armadillos that have the disease is effective in preventing leprosy in mice.

Provided the vaccine passes toxicity and other tests the first human trials might begin in two or three years, according to Dr Richard Rees, who heads leprosy research at the National Institute for Medical Research at Mill Hill, London. Studies at Mill Hill, which runs the armadillo tissue bank at Porton for the World Health Organization, and in the United States have shown that the vaccine is as effective in mice as the BCG vaccine is against tuberculosis.

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LIAMENT, February 14, 1978

Evolve national approach to migration that avoids racialism

Commons
Mr. Heath, the Prime Minister, to Mrs. Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, that the main concern of the Government was to evolve a national approach to migration that avoided racialism and that would not be based on the basis of race.

Mr. Heath said that the Government was not going to have a policy of racialism. He said that the Government was going to have a policy of migration that would be based on the basis of race. He said that the Government was going to have a policy of migration that would be based on the basis of race.

Why do not the leaders of the three parties sit down together with the Home Secretary (Mr. William Whitely) and the Shadow Home Secretary (Mr. Michael Foot) and discuss the issue of migration? Mr. Heath said that the Government was not going to have a policy of racialism. He said that the Government was going to have a policy of migration that would be based on the basis of race.

Government defeat: referendum delayed if election comes first

It would be deeply wrong to introduce a referendum on the subject of the United Kingdom's future in the event of a general election. The Government would not seek to have the referendum on the day of the general election. They would not seek to have the referendum on the day of the general election.

There was a genuine difficulty. There might be a dispute between the Government and the Opposition as to what was the length of a campaign. The new clause introduced an element of rigidity. It said that there would be a referendum on the day of the general election. They would not seek to have the referendum on the day of the general election.

Mr. Heath said that the Government was not going to have a policy of racialism. He said that the Government was going to have a policy of migration that would be based on the basis of race. He said that the Government was going to have a policy of migration that would be based on the basis of race.

Details soon of first stage of economic and monetary union

European Parliament
The importance of monetary union to help the Community, in achieving a more stable monetary situation, was emphasized by Mr. Jenkins, President of the EEC Commission, in his report on its work in 1977 and the programme for 1978. He said the EEC's greatest problem was its economic state and called for political courage to deal with the fisheries problem. He described the delay on direct elections as "unnecessary and regrettable."

On the economy, Mr. Jenkins said that in the shorter term they were concerned with emergency action to sustain industries no longer fully competitive. In the longer term they must promote the economic growth which would enable them to provide employment, prosperity, and the opportunity to become once more the exemplars rather than the laggards of world economic progress. The Community could provide the solidarity which enables the more efficient to feel their labour would not be wasted and the weaker to know they would not be sacrificed to the over-riding logic of a classic market system. But industrialists should not think that the Community would be a protectionist featherbedding. The relatively short breathing space which trade understandings could give to industry was only if it was used to modernize Community production and enable it to withstand international competition. The Community must launch sectors of growth which would create new industries and capacity through greater technological advance.

Bill to allow appeals against leniency fails

Mr. Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent, South, Lab) refused leave by 293 votes to 304 majority against, 263, to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to appeals against sentences for criminal offences.

He said the Bill's object was to end a long standing anomaly in British law. If a convicted criminal believed that the sentence passed on him was too lenient, he could appeal. If it was too severe, he could appeal. It was right and proper he should be able to do so. Under the present law, the sentence was final. It was a question of mercy or vengeance, but not of justice for the defendant.

It was only in dictatorial states that the courts were not independent of the state, where the prosecutor was carrying out state policy and asking for sentences which the state demanded. The citizen came before the court, the court heard the facts and exercised its judgment. Each case was different. Mr. Ashley did, of an equivalent sentencing policy was to say that the sentence should be equivalent, but the facts in every case were different. It was a question of mercy or vengeance, but not of justice for the defendant.

Rules changed for cherished number plates

Mr. Donald Anderson (Swansea, South, Lab) said that the Government had completed the review of the rules governing the transfer of vehicle registration marks. He said that the Government had completed the review of the rules governing the transfer of vehicle registration marks.

Steady shift to regional support for the arts

The Arts Council grant for 1978-79 would be £49m, an increase of £7.3m over the current year's total. Mr. Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said.

Nursery education allocations

Miss Margaret Jackson, Under Secretary for Education and Science, said that the Government was allocating £1.5m for nursery education in 1978-79. She said that the Government was allocating £1.5m for nursery education in 1978-79.

German Chancellor criticized by Tory

Mr. Geoffrey Rippon, leader of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons, criticized the German Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, for his policy of détente. He said that the German Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, was criticized by Tory.

Commonwealth Day plans

Mr. John Tomlinson, Under Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said that the Commonwealth Day would be celebrated on February 21, 1978. He said that the Commonwealth Day would be celebrated on February 21, 1978.

Anglo-US proposals for Rhodesia seek to marry six principles with reality

Documents passing between the British Government and some of those involved in the Salisbury negotiations on a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia and the Patriotic Front would be assumed to be another example of the works of the British Government and some of those involved in the Salisbury negotiations on a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia and the Patriotic Front.

It is no good pretending (he said) that people in Salisbury, black leaders, are not deducing that there have been attempts by the British Government to draw their attention to issues for the purpose of discouraging them, or disturbing them, or making more complicated another vast document was on its way or about to be sent elaborating what had been sent before. Again it would be assumed that to put another proposal in the works of what were already difficult negotiations.

He had thought the Chancellor would have made a better Foreign Secretary but he had been happy with Mr. Owen's selection. Dr. Owen had, however, not had any consultations with him or others who had held the office. It did not seem he was being advised and guided on what was happening elsewhere in Africa.

Britain should be prepared to receive some of the settlers in this country. It was a policy of despair which might be based on Britain in the long run. Mr. Owen said that the British Government was not going to have a policy of racialism. He said that the British Government was going to have a policy of migration that would be based on the basis of race.

Lord Home of the Hirald (C) said that the British Government was not going to have a policy of racialism. He said that the British Government was going to have a policy of migration that would be based on the basis of race. He said that the British Government was going to have a policy of migration that would be based on the basis of race.

Without those things Rhodesia could not survive. In the face of the power of Russia and Cuba and the call for a free and independent Zimbabwe would simply be a mockery cry. He could not understand why Dr. Owen and the Western allies were not taking Russia to the Security Council on a charge of aggression leading to a breach of the peace in Africa for the most cynical, cruel and crude use of power that had been seen for a long time.

Lord Goronwy-Roberts, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said that a fundamental principle was that independence was a necessary condition for the transfer of power to a government representing the majority of the people of Rhodesia. He said that a fundamental principle was that independence was a necessary condition for the transfer of power to a government representing the majority of the people of Rhodesia.

The Anglo-American proposals incorporated the essence of the six principles and the British Government was committed to the principles with reality. They involved the laying down of an administrative and military framework within which the Patriotic Front and were therefore the continuation of consultations which had been held with other parties in Africa last year.

SPORT

Cricket

England fall to pieces after Boycott reveals a chink in his armour

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Wellington, Feb 14

On a rapidly disintegrating pitch 18 wickets fell for 101 runs in the first Test match here today. As a result New Zealand, weather permitting, will gain their first victory over England tomorrow after 49 years of trying and at their forty eighth attempt. Needing 137 to win England are 53 for eight, and Rose, who reduced this evening after being hit on the arm, will be badly handicapped if he bats again.

At one end the pitch is in very poor shape, having been torn apart by bowlers' stumps and all the traffic of a long match; at the other it is less worn but scarcely less treacherous. Starting their second innings immediately after tea England were bowled out in the second over, bowled off his pads by Collinge when he made to play a full-length ball to leg. It was his first failure in 12 innings since returning to the England side last July, and it showed, of course, the extent to which England rely on him.

Taking seven hours twenty minutes to score 77, as Boycott did in the first innings before the pitch had gone to pieces, was carrying caution far too far; but this evening, without him, England were never any sort of shape. Miller was out in Collinge's second over to a pig of a ball, caught at fourth slip off his glove; then Rose, playing no stroke, was rising ball from Richard Hadlee, was hit just below the right elbow.

By now Hadlee and Collinge were making a formidable pair. Collinge pitching the ball well up and Hadlee bowling unpleasantly short and decidedly fast, I have no doubt that Hadlee had there was a score to settle with Willis, who had himself bowled provocatively short.

Scattering victory, the crowd gave their bowlers loud and enthusiastic support. There is no more public test ground than the Basin Reserve; it is an island surrounded by a fence, with the boards that enclose it being easily climbed. As England collapsed this evening so the people poured over the fence to cheer their side on.

At 18 Randall was left before, playing across the line at Collinge, and Rose, having made no contact for 10 minutes, was caught at the wicket off a fine ball from Hadlee.

Only Botham was left after that with the pitch and the nerve against fast bowling, to win the game for England. A straight drive, a hook and a square cut, all for four, raised hopes that he might be on the point of something spectacular, with Taylor as his sleeping partner, looking at a ball from Hadlee that was not quite short enough for the purpose. Botham was caught near the square-leg umpire, the fielder having been put there with that in view.

A good throw on the turn by Botham ran out Taylor, and there were still seven minutes left, with Rose only just back from an X-ray examination, when Hadlee was eighth out. For the spectators' sake, 10,000 of them—it would have made a very happy ending to a day of violent fluctuations had New Zealand won, but the faces of such as Walter Hadlee, president of the New



Deflation and elation: Richard Hadlee jubilant after trapping Hendrick, his fourth victim, leg-before.

Zealand Cricket Council and father of Richard and David, and John Reid, one of their great cricketers and now a Test selector, were seen in the stands. In England's defence, batting had become horribly difficult, appreciably harder, I thought, than this morning. Bats were dry, the pitch was breaking up by the hour. It was of nothing like Test standard. Even so, a score of 53 for eight broke the hearts of the New Zealanders tomorrow without further difficulty they will have done so by playing the better cricket, not least this morning.

If they have had the better of the conditions it was England's choice to put them in. At lunch New Zealand were 75 for one, the only wicket to have fallen being Anderson's, leg before wicket to Old. In two hours thirty-five minutes New Zealand had made 11 and there had been 16 extras; Anderson played more confidently than anyone else all day, and he was given Wright an hour and three-quarter's start, passed him off the last ball of the morning. New Zealand must have had a very good start, being 250 ahead by tonight, with most of tomorrow in which to bowl England out.

Not for the first time England had Willis to thank for suddenly transforming the game. In 43 balls this afternoon he took the wickets of Wright, Edwards, Congdon, Parker and Richard Hadlee for 11 runs; in two hours between lunch and tea New Zealand lost their last five batsmen for 48. Bowling down the wind, which had swung round to the south and was less strong than on Sunday, Willis's fielders had time more to his hit than his pace.

The ball that was pitched short of a length endangered the ribs, and Willis spent no time in this as much as anything that caused Richard Hadlee to unleash a string of bouncers at the start of the second innings. One of them put Rose out of action. The ball which lives by the short-pitched ball must always be in peril of being hit by it.

There were two blinding catches by Roope at second slip, both low and diving to his right. I have never seen two better catches taken in quick succession by the same man, at slip or anywhere else. Botham and Parker were both caught close up at short leg, trying to fend off rising balls, and Richard Hadlee kicked a catch to the keeper, who was waiting in the bushes. Botham and Hendrick put in admirably steady spells, Botham having Burgess caught at mid-on and Hendrick having Lees leg before, and Collinge very well caught, off another steeply rising ball, by Edmunds, throwing himself forward at silly point. Having taken the field after lunch in a bad way, England left it for tea in high spirits, with no more runs to win than they should have been able to make. Two hours later they were dead, if not actually buried.

NEW ZEALAND: First innings, 228 (J. C. Wright 55; C. M. Old 5; 1st 50).
R. W. Anderson, c. Collinge, b. Old, 28
G. C. Wright, c. Roope, b. Willis, 28
C. M. Old, c. Congdon, b. Willis, 21
W. H. Edwards, c. Congdon, b. Willis, 21
B. A. Congdon, c. Roope, b. Willis, 6
J. M. Parker, c. Edmunds, b. Willis, 6
I. W. C. L. Lees, b. Willis, 4
R. Hadlee, c. Congdon, b. Willis, 4
R. G. Hadlee, c. Congdon, b. Willis, 4
S. B. Rose, not out, 10
Extras (b. 3, lb. 8, w. 2, n. 13) 26
Total 228
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-54, 2-54, 3-54, 4-54, 5-54, 6-54, 7-54, 8-54, 9-54, 10-54, 11-54, 12-54, 13-54, 14-54, 15-54, 16-54, 17-54, 18-54, 19-54, 20-54, 21-54, 22-54, 23-54, 24-54, 25-54, 26-54, 27-54, 28-54, 29-54, 30-54, 31-54, 32-54, 33-54, 34-54, 35-54, 36-54, 37-54, 38-54, 39-54, 40-54, 41-54, 42-54, 43-54, 44-54, 45-54, 46-54, 47-54, 48-54, 49-54, 50-54, 51-54, 52-54, 53-54, 54-54, 55-54, 56-54, 57-54, 58-54, 59-54, 60-54, 61-54, 62-54, 63-54, 64-54, 65-54, 66-54, 67-54, 68-54, 69-54, 70-54, 71-54, 72-54, 73-54, 74-54, 75-54, 76-54, 77-54, 78-54, 79-54, 80-54, 81-54, 82-54, 83-54, 84-54, 85-54, 86-54, 87-54, 88-54, 89-54, 90-54, 91-54, 92-54, 93-54, 94-54, 95-54, 96-54, 97-54, 98-54, 99-54, 100-54, 101-54, 102-54, 103-54, 104-54, 105-54, 106-54, 107-54, 108-54, 109-54, 110-54, 111-54, 112-54, 113-54, 114-54, 115-54, 116-54, 117-54, 118-54, 119-54, 120-54, 121-54, 122-54, 123-54, 124-54, 125-54, 126-54, 127-54, 128-54, 129-54, 130-54, 131-54, 132-54, 133-54, 134-54, 135-54, 136-54, 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1121-54, 1122-54, 1123-54, 1124-54, 1125-54, 1126-54, 1127-54, 1128-54, 1129-54, 1130-54, 1131-54, 1132-54, 1133-54, 1134-54, 1135-54, 1136-54, 1137-54, 1138-54, 1139-54, 1140-54, 1141-54, 1142-54, 1143-54, 1144-54, 1145-54, 1146-54, 1147-54, 1148-54, 1149-54, 1150-54, 1151-54, 1152-54, 1153-54, 1154-54, 1155-54, 1156-54, 1157-54, 1158-54, 1159-54, 1160-54, 1161-54, 1162-54, 1163-54, 1164-54, 1165-54, 1166-54, 1167-54, 1168-54, 1169-54, 1170-54, 1171-54, 1172-54, 1173-54, 1174-54, 1175-54, 1176-54, 1177-54, 1178-54, 1179-54, 1180-54, 1181-54, 1182-54, 1183-54, 1184-54, 1185-54, 1186-54, 1187-54, 1188-54, 1189-54, 1190-54, 1191-54, 1192-54, 1193-54, 1194-54, 1195-54, 1196-54, 1197-54, 1198-54, 1199-54, 1200-54, 1201-54, 1202-54, 1203-54, 1204-54, 1205-54, 1206-54, 1207-54, 1208-54, 1209-54, 1210-54, 1211-54, 1212-54, 1213-54, 1214-54, 1215-54, 1216-54, 1217-54, 1218-54, 1219-54, 1220-54, 1221-54, 1222-54, 1223-54, 1224-54, 1225-54, 1226-54, 1227-54, 1228-54, 1229-54, 1230-54, 1231-54, 1232-54, 1233-54, 1234-54, 1235-54, 1236-54, 1237-54, 1238-54, 1239-54, 1240

Joyce Ansell

Muzorewa has returned Salisbury conference on eternal solution", and the gap that has opened between him and the other was considered wide, if compromise has not st. For the other parties talk. Mr Smith, Mr Siid Chief Chirau, there is striding consideration to them: no settlement without the United National Congress, the Bishop leads and has by far the largest following, could qualify this recognition on the rich Dr Owen tentatively ward in Parliament on y 2. Failure to agree n would pass the initia to the Patriotic Front leaders, Mr Nkomo and gabe. In effect that mean that outside efforts settlement would have the educative influence, if the next phase in the struggle is the need to agreement with the the logically be the concern in Salisbury. ole, for example, could to lead a black govern with the support of Mr nd Chief Chirau, if the

UANC were against it; such a regime would be stigmatized as a regime of the whites. So the Bishop holds the highest card in Salisbury.

But that does not mean he has the highest card of all. He has a real incentive to agree eventually, for if the internal talks finally failed, he would lose his influence. His leverage is in Rhodesia, not outside it. In opposition to any scheme patched together by the other parties, he would logically become an ally, albeit a passive one, of the Patriotic Front. His followers would boycott any constitution he did not accept, and would increasingly fear to compromise themselves with the possible Patriotic Front regime that would result.

The same token the Rhodesian commanders must know that unless the mass support of the UANC is behind the settlement their problems will get progressively worse, instead of, as they must hope of a settlement, gradually better. But the UANC leaders would have no part to play in the revolutionary regime that would ultimately emerge.

There is thus a convergence of interests developing in Salisbury in favour of agreement. It is difficult to follow the sickening points which still divide them. Mr Smith feels he cannot sell anything to the whites which

does not provide for 28 white seats elected on a separate roll to roll to the proposed parliament of 100. The Bishop, however, will only concede 20 seats, and requires the other eight to be elected on a common roll, which would make these white members in effect representatives of the blacks, though they would have a useful mediatory role. But the Bishop is opposed to the ready allocation of the 20 specially elected members to constitute a blocking mechanism on constitutional change, which would seem to meet white fears in principle.

As to the arguments on electoral mechanisms must be added the Bishop's reservations over the security forces under a black régime, the ready use of ex-guerrillas in a National army, and the standing-down of certain white units unacceptable to black prestige and feelings. This is probably more important to witte feelings of security than blocking mechanisms. But if the Bishop is leaning towards this facet of the Anglo-American formula, there may be another chance for De Owen and Ambassador Young to play a role when the difficulties are cleared. They have a representative in Salisbury and the time may come when developments there make another ministerial visit worthwhile.

ing the second reading in which clears the way for the United Kingdom to ratify the Convention of the European Council on the Suppression of Terrorism. Lord Harris of Greenwich said that what is proposed would derogate from our grant political asylum a surprising claim, and unsurprisingly it passed unopposed in the ensuing debate. The noble Lord said that it is clear about extradition that it is that a limit is placed on the generality with which the courts may refuse a request for extradition for the fact that the alleged offence is of a political character. That may be, probably is. But let it not be deduced that no limitation is intended. It provides that for the fact of the Extradition Act or similar statutes a schedule of "terrorist" offences (from murder and so on) is an attempt to use an firearm to resist arrest shall not be regarded as offences in extradition requests initiated by one of the Convention countries, a country but not finally bound to the member states of the Council of Europe. A country thus precluded from extradition as he now may, that extradition should not be granted because the crime against him is a crime of a political character. Several signatories reserved the right to refuse extradition for political reasons or reservation the conventionally permits. The noble Lord said that the extradition is not among the Convention and the Bill

do provide, however, that a fugitive need not be banded over if there are substantial grounds for supposing that the requisition for his surrender is made with a view to prosecuting or punishing him on account of his race, religion, nationality or political opinions, or if his position might be prejudiced for any of those reasons. If so, the convention requires, and the Bill paves the way for, the fugitive's prosecution in extra-territorial proceedings by the state refusing extradition.

That is an important safeguard, allowing for a bar to extradition in cases of evident persecution or where the perversion of criminal justice may be suspected. And it was presumably on that proviso that Lord Harris was relying when he told the House of Lords that there was no derogation of our right to grant political asylum.

Although such cases would account for a fair proportion of the instances of political asylum they by no means exhaust the circumstances in which the English courts are empowered to refuse extradition. Indeed, when the political exception was written into extradition law in the nineteenth century the type of case foremost in the public mind was that of a subject of some tyrannical regime who had been doomed to violent resistance. He was thought to deserve asylum, not primarily because he might be made a victim of his political opinions nor because there might be miscarriage of justice at his trial (neither of those contentions being necessary elements in a successful

claim for non-extradition), but because his crime was believed to be justified, the loss of liberty by the repressive nature of the regime he opposed. The courts have never managed to give a definitive meaning to "political crime", but they have not lost sight of the original intentions of the legislators.

Nor will it do for Lord Harris to say that all is well since the provisions of the Bill apply only in respect of countries making up the Council of Europe—democracies all, in whose systems of justice we can have confidence. The extradition provisions do not extend only to the requesting state's own nationals or to crimes committed out of hostility to its own political institutions. They could apply also to offenders from third countries seeking to strike a political blow against their oppressors back home or to escape from their clutches. It cannot be assumed that in all such cases all conventional countries would always take the same view of culpability as would be taken in the United Kingdom.

It could very well be argued and the argument is hard to resist, that the menace of international terrorism is so dark that some curtailment of the traditional exercise of political asylum is now called for in the context of western Europe, if that curtailment is of appreciable assistance in meeting the threat. But it would be lamentable if, in England of all places, the enabling legislation were to pass through Parliament without adequate, or even recognition, of the conflict of principles which it entails.

European Community have enough problems here is now a serious rowing over where the Parliament should sit. moment its plenary alternate between Strasbourg Luxembourg, its meet mainly in Brussels, 1,500 members of its work in Luxembourg. is very inconvenient sive but it is just tole- re there are only 198 l members. It will not le when (Britain per- here are 410 directly members with their s, assistants and lobby- rhaps more journalists ing members of the static and fairly large be necessary.

is the obvious place for the payments' will be scrutinizing the Commission. But nd Luxembourg are egether to block the of their lucrative nd Luxembourg offi- their vital national e at stake. According eports they are even g to block direct elec- tricity towards Brussels

The decision on the seat of the parliament is formally in the hands of member governments. The present peripatetic system was agreed by the Six in the mid-sixties and any change would require the agreement of existing members. Therefore one or two determined objectors might be able to prevent change. But a new directly elected parliament will be a powerful force in its own right and it will not easily be compelled to wander the streets of Europe against its will, no matter what decisions are taken now.

Its members will want easy access from their national capitals and they will find Brussels much easier to reach than Luxembourg or Strasbourg. They will want easy access to the Commission, which only Brussels can provide. They will want the trappings of and the symbols of power which accumulate around a fixed point. Admittedly Luxembourg is offering to build an impressive edifice and Strasbourg already has the Council of Europe building, which is adequate, but neither can do much to shrink the distance to Brussels. Probably, therefore, it will not take

arians to find ways of asserting their will, such as refusing to approve money for moving the sessions to places they do not like.

And they would be right. There is no sufficient reason why member governments should tell a directly elected parliament where to sit. If the rules say otherwise the rules should be changed, for they were made under different circumstances. It ought to be within the competence of any self-respecting parliament to decide where it shall sit. The European parliament may therefore have to make this one of the first issues on which it flexes its muscles. At the same time national politics cannot be wholly excluded from these matters. Nor should Luxembourg's dependence on the presence of Community officials be brushed aside. A common understanding to be possible under which the community disperses more of those offices and functions which need not be so closely tied to Brussels. Meanwhile it will not have escaped notice that France and Luxembourg seem to be contemplating just the sort of un-European behaviour for which the British

essor Robert W. Siegel reported on February 4 at Dr Edward Parkes, the man of the University Committee, that universities are increasingly interested in providing education, not just for those between but for everyone from a desirable move, Dr Siegel, for a society in which all should be able to enjoy education in adult leisure time. that you will allow us lity of your columns to o that the effectiveness side universities towards iving education is likely n turn on basic changes in the role of the univ- play. working hours may pro- unities as well as prob-

ment, but opportunities are likely to be without general acceptance that in the field of continuing education universities will be open to all who can profit from what they have to offer. We hope that it may become accepted by society as a whole for the universities to offer courses of varying lengths—a week, a term, or a year—periodically during their lives, and that career structures will be geared to allow for this. Some may be able to refresh their knowledge of a subject and may offer refreshment in a wider sense and the chance to study new subjects and to cultivate broader interests. For those who wish there may be opportunities to build their studies into a structure leading to a degree or other qualifications. Again, the resources of universities are to be used for what they are best equipped to provide, their continuing education courses must be of a distinctive kind. It may help to achieve this if refresher

courses offer refreshment, not only in a subject but in a style of thinking. Strong links between teaching and research may sometimes be established, but the maintenance of continuing education courses in which there are no set syllabuses, so that university lecturers are in that respect freer. Our hope is that interests there. Our hope is that society may be so open not only the distinctive brand of continuing education that universities have to offer but also its availability to all who are able to profit from it.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT W. STEEL,
Chairman,
HARVEY PARKER,
Vice-Chairman,
EDWIN RHODES,
Hon. Secretary,
Universities Council for Adult Education.
University College of Swansea.
February 8.

From Lord Murray of Gravesend and Mr Jack Barnett.

Sir, Almost exactly 15 years ago we were, respectively, the prospective Labour and Liberal parliamentary candidates for the constituency of Gravesend. Attempts were made by people outside our constituency to inflame local feeling against recently arrived immigrants from the East and against the local Jewish community. I received many provocative letters to the local newspapers. On being approached, the sitting member, Mr Peter Kirk, did not hesitate to join us in a joint declaration condemning these attacks.

The key sentence of our statement read: "Each of us is concerned with the well being of the citizens of Gravesend and recognizes the equality of all, regardless of religion or race to be treated equally."

ted minority groups, *identification with the aggressor*. This syndrome enabled the Germans to administer the concentration camps with relative ease.

The argument put forward by Hayek and Mrs Thatcher is based on the belief that man is inherently racist. However, although common observation tells us that this is true, there is no scientific evidence, no sound evidence which shows that prejudice is heritable in man. Extrapolations glibly made from studies of animal colonies do not withstanding serious doubts. But, if the studies of prejudice were in date, it is absurd to argue that legislation cannot speed up the process of accepting racial differences. Man's sexual drive, for example, is not speeded up by this legislation. The prevention of this drive in the next generation legislating with considerable success against rape and other forms of sexual behaviour offensive to society. Although far from perfect, this legislation is an experiment on an attempt to moderate racial strife by legislation is showing early signs of success.

Our appeal received some notice nationally as well as locally and our example was repeated in a number of places. In 1936, for example, later, on the initiative of the local Labour Party a Community Relations Advisory Service was set up with the ready cooperation of the other two parties. From then on the party which was in power at election time neither race nor immigration was an electoral issue in the Gravesend Division. This was of course not true in other parts of the country where the all-party approach was not followed or deliberately abandoned.

Sir Peter Kirk is no longer with us. He died in service to his country and for his political party—the Conservatives. We feel that faced with the re-emergence of this issue he would have wished to see the all-party approach adopted and probably pursued now as it was then. Certainly there are members of all three parties—we believe the majority—who would wish to unite

For Britain there are two quite distinct issues: the size of our population and its racial content. We are entitled to be free to develop as much or as little legislation as we wish to deal with these two separate issues. But, only a villain or a person with an identity crisis will seek to muddle the issue of population size with that of racial content.

Prejudice against coloureds in this country has been endemic for many centuries, but the coloured immigrants (or would-be immigrants) are no more responsible for this than the Jews in Vienna or the bicycle riders in Berlin.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE FINK,

From Lord Kaldor, *FBA*
Sir, Professor Hayek (February 11) seems to forget that the main factor responsible for the rise of Hitler to power was not the immigration of Jews into Germany (which was negligible), but the rise of unemployment from one million in 1928 to seven million in the summer of 1932. For the latter the blame lies with the "monetarist" policies of the German Chancellor, Dr Brüning. Brüning's deliberate refusal, on the well nigh unanimous advice of German economists, to take any positive steps to reflate the economy. When, after Brüning's dismissal at the end of May 1932, von Papen adopted a policy of economic expansion through employment of the unemployed, and began public works, unemployment began to fall by nearly 150,000 a month from September 1932 onwards; it fell by three million within two years. Unfortunately the turn round in the economy came too late to prevent the power which brought Hitler to the surface at the end of January, 1933.

The economics of Chancellor Schmidt and his advisers are very dissimilar to those of Dr Brüning and his advisers; and in this country, therefore, there is no reason to view with alarm the time of moments when Norman and Philip Snowden. Fortunately the present American Government is very different from that of the Hoover Administration. Nonetheless, Mrs Thatcher would do well to ponder whether effective action for immigration reduction would not be far more important and effective than further tightening of immigration as a means of preserving democracy in Britain.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS KALDOR,
King's College,
Cambridge.

From Dr George Fink
Sir, Professor Hayek's assertion
(The Times, February 11) that it
was the influx of Polish Jews which
"changed the attitude" of Vien-
nese society is as offensive as it is
fractile. Antisemitism in Austria was
(and perhaps still is) endemic. The
surge of antisemitic
activity in the 1930s was a complex
factor was surely the rapid develop-
ment in nearby Germany of the con-
cept that vigorous antisemitic ac-
tivity was the hallmark of a good
German. The Jewish crisis in Ger-
many provide the evidence which
demolishes Hayek's thesis.

In the nineteenth century Jews
were more emancipated in Germany
than in any other European nation.
Hitler's attack was directed, in the
first instance, against Jewish bank-
ers, administrators, businessmen and
academics, and not the relatively
few impoverished Polish immi-
grants. Most of the prominent Ger-
man Jews (often the first "to go")
long and respected German
pedigree, and were so well known
that the discovery that their
blood contained more than 12.5 per
cent Jewish lymphocytes came as a
brutal shock. By laying blame on the
victims, Hayek exhibits the cardinal
virtue of a common man.

From Sir John Lawrence
Sir, It gladdens my heart that so many of your correspondents see intercommunion as a question of principle and not of sentiment or expediency. But do some of them prove too much for their own case?

Take Monsignor Wilson (February 11) with his "Whatever happens, we have got the Papacy and they have got the Anglican Communion." The Papacy is the only body of authority bar to intercommunion. Hence there is so wide a measure of intercommunion between Roman Catholics and members of the Eastern Orthodox Church, who neither have the Papacy nor desire it. The only barrier there are objections to the general rule so that in practice there is a degree of what Cardinal Hume called "partial communion" between Catholics and Anglicans—and one of the chief churches of the Reformation?

I ask with the greatest respect whether the principle reiterated by the Cardinal (that intercommunion must be the result of unity and not of expediency) is not overthrown by the admission of Anglicans to the sacraments? Am I not saying that the exceptions

proceed from a lack of principle. By no means. They proceed from different and better principles which were laid down by the Second Vatican Council. Even that may not be the last word but it must be the starting point.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN W. LAWRENCE,
24 St Leonard's Terrace, SW3.

From Captain C. W. Jones. RN (Ret'd).

Sir, The reasoning behind the desire to achieve a union of so-called Christian churches is not easy to discern. It might be that the proliferation of independent Christian communities would be a hindrance to the spread of the Christian ideal even though this ideal is variously interpreted. Church establishments may see in the current progressive reduction in the number of Christians while preserving the priesthood any kind of amalgamation of differing bodies is prone to accelerate decline as is evidenced in many industrial and nationalized activities.

Yours faithfully,
C. W. JONES,
2 Thorparch Road, SW8.

From Sir Neil Pritchard
 Sir, May I offer a footnote on the
 "King and Country" Oxford Union
 debate?

There was there; but as an interested
 student only. My recollection is
 that it was a debate of some quality
 and seriousness; and that, while
 many points of view were put for-
 ward by different individuals—pure
 pacifist, pro-League of Nations,
 pro-American isolationist, and so on—
 the one case, and the one which really
 won the day, came from those who
 defined the motion as meaning that
 slogans were not enough and that
 actions should only fight if they
 were in a position to understand
 why they were called upon
 to do so.

Hancock quotes a government
 document of 1936 as stating that
 there could be no adequate man-
 power policy in war-time without
 a general recognition of the
 issue before the country". This is
 the Oxford Union's case. It is
 only three years earlier.

The subsequent motion (to
 expunge the debate from the
 records) was defeated over-
 whelmingly (by something like 400

to 10); mainly because of resentment at the appearance of Randolph Churchill. During his brief sojourn at the University he had not made much of a mark in the Union; it was not for him, it was felt, to come down godlike from London in a car and rebuke us for being naughty and to demand that we repent our sinful words.

Yours sincerely,
LEWIS PRITCHARD,
Little Garth,
Basingworth
Gloucestershire.

From Lord Greenwood of Rossendale

Sir, In his article (February 11) on a recent radio debate about the Oxford Union in the '30s Mr Angelou expresses regret that, "for obvious reasons" he has no doubt, I should not participate in the programme. I was perfectly right. I was not invited.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
ANTHONY GREENWOOD,
Verses and European Office,
House of Lords,
February 13.

From Professor Ivar H. Miller
Sir, The mass media seem to have succeeded in whipping up a state of near mass hysteria on the subject of child pornography. Before we convert half the law-abiding parents in this country into criminals for possessing photographs or films of their nude children, may I plead for a more rational approach.
Of course, no one in his right mind thinks that any form of sexual intercourse between an adult and a young child is sensible, but most of the child pornography is photographs of children with their parents. It is risible or worse, to make contact with genitalia. What basis is there for such remarks as yours, Sir, in the leader of February 10 saying "... children ... are particularly vulnerable it can damage them for life." If there were widespread evidence of life-time damage to innumerable children in this country, it might justify the loss of freedom by parents to photograph their children unclothed, "whether for profit or not."

very different from the oft-repeated view that pornography in general is damaging to children. Apart from the effect of intercourse, and the accompanying masturbation, if a girl, the evidence is surprisingly difficult to find.

Obsession with the Freudian idea that genital contact in childhood may have life-long effects sometimes led a woman, who was a nurse and serviceman's wife who had lost her libido had a history of such interference at the age of six. Various doctors and psychiatrists harped on this until the husband, seeing no other way, took her to a specialist medical treatment with antibiotics for her urinary infection and antidepressants restored her libido to normal and she married another man.

It all means let us stop adults engaging in sexual activity with children; but this is against the law at present anyway. Let us stop people publishing photographs or films of children engaging in sexual intercourse with adults; but this is against the law already. Let us not

cannot help wondering how much of the information on this subject have actually talked to children who have experienced touching of genitalia with an adult (without actual intercourse). How many have followed them as they grow up or talked to them if they had experienced genital touching as a child.

When you do so you cannot help but be struck by how normally they develop. It is true that one girl attempted suicide but she was one who succeeded in frustrating the lodger by wearing jeans all the time, and by being very intelligent and very capable. The strain of resisting him was one, but only one, of the factors that got her down and led to her taking an overdose. A few years later she was happily married and now has a family. Her sister who yielded to the man seemed little affected by it though she "knew" was wrong.

It is true that in another case a boy of five had to be taught, when he started school, that it is not accepted social custom for him to take his trousers off in front of the other children. The real danger of the adult-child relationship is that they train the children to believe that these activities are "normal" when society at large does not hold that view. That is

graphs of nude children does them irreparable harm. Let us not enact a law which would make normal parents liable to prosecution, or worse still, open to blackmail, for holding photographs or films of children who change the neighbours' children as well, romping in the garden on a sunny day with a hosepipe and no clothes on.

Finally let us reflect on the incongruity in our society when a small number of people can raise a storm which is based mainly on foreign statistics and yet Grande television is attempting to educate our children with films of *Facts of Life: Family Matters* which a writer in *The Times Educational Supplement* (February 10) considers to be "a sadistic voyeurism".

Next to something that children need to be educated about but, surely, only in the context of social responsibility. Thus educated, preferably by their parents, they are well able to withstand contact with the minor deviances which is all the majority will ever meet in life. Yours faithfully,

VOR H. MILLS,
Professor of Medicine,
Department of Investigative
Medicine University of Cambridge,
Addenbrooke's Hospital,
Cambridge.

From Professor Norman Hammond Sir, Britain acquired the territory comprising Belize during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries as a result of the inability of the Spanish Crown to defend its American empire. Mexico and Guatemala, together with the rest of Central America, obtained their independence of Spain for the same reason, Guatemala in 1821. Belize is thus a successor state to Spain in the same way that, for example, England is a successor state to France, because of the same reasons, the forcible disengagement as these other countries, and the Guatemalan claim on Belize has no more validity than any she might press on Mexico, El Salvador or Honduras, her other neighbours. The British effort in Belize to create a nationality of Guatemalans is a sporadic claim on the promise of a road has now befallen the fate of all appeasement—failure.

Whatever the situation in international law, there is certainly no cultural basis for Belize being disjuncted with Guatemala. A substantial proportion of the population are Negroes, with a Caribbean culture most closely akin to that of Jamaica, Barbados and the other Caribbean islands, than to the Spanish colonial culture of Guatemala and Mexico, which never touched Belize after the abandonment of the few mission churches in the seventeenth century. Of the few native populations remaining, the number are Maya Indians, descendants of refugees from Guatemala

oppression and the Caste War in Yucatan, who came to the then British Honduras to find peace and tolerance under the British Crown. Although these Maya, the Mopan, Kekchi and Yucatec peoples, have most times reined across the borders in Guatemala, they are known from working and talking with them throughout this decade that they have no desire for Guatemalan suzerainty.

I was in Belize City and Belmopan at the height of last summer's crisis, and I saw the wide range of people, from the Governor through the Belizean professional class to the Maya who work with me in the field. In Belize City there was a large rally in favour of continued independence from Britain, and although the mood was tense throughout the country a universal attitude was "the Army's here, so we're not too worried".

Mrs Jeger's letter (February 3) reminds me of a long held belief in Belize that the majority of voters is rendered irrelevant by its policy that the United States promised Belize to Guatemala in exchange for training facilities for the Bay of Pigs in 1961. With such a belief the Belizeans can appreciate the role of the United States position, but not its morality.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
NORMAN HAMMOND,
Department of Classics and
Archaeology,
Doughlass College,
Rutgers University,
New Brunswick, NJ 08903,
United States of America.

From Lord Aldenham
Sir, Referring to your leader on Tuesday, February 7, I would like to quote a few sentences which I think might be applied to the activities of Dr Owen and Mr Young in their discussions with Messrs Nkombo and Mugabe.

The first sentence which the Europeans manipulated tribal societies in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is not inapt."

Secondly, There seems no reason why the European ex-colonialists and the Americans should not put forward a doctrine of non-interference in Africa, and take it to their knees."

The first sentence is perfectly clearer. My comment on the second is that "oh, yes, there is a reason"; I think that the activities of Dr Owen and Mr Young are a perfect example of interference in Africa because they seem unable to contemplate a peaceful solution negotiated within Rhodesia.

I am, Sir, faithfully,
ALDENHAM,
House of Lords.

Philosophy of science
Sir Dr Robert A. Reid
 Mr. Leppaman in America asks why scientists always make disclaimers, when their work is never definitive, and why there is always more to be done. He concludes that this is a strategy to maintain funding.
 A more charitable explanation is that the sciences are more cognisant of the limits of the philosophy and limitation of science than is Leppaman. The scientific method has no magical properties. As Bridgman put it in "Reflections on Physics" (New York: Philosophical Library NY 1950 p 370): "As a method, it is nothing more than doing one's damndest with one's mind and senses barred." The primary distinguishing feature of the modern intellectual enterprises in which the right answer has to be obtained is not method but matter." Matter, sir, is very complicated.

Yours faithfully,
 ROBERT A. REID,
 Alcuin College,
 University of York,
 England
 February 13.

From Lady Simpson
SIR. The account on February 9
by Pat Healy of the family in Brent
who owe £1,174 for electricity
makes disturbing reading.
The real concern comes from the
report of an independent consul-
tant of the minimum level of
heating in a house on the estate
would cost £220 in the heaviest
winter quarter*. This is £16.92 per
week.
One has seen several reports both
in press and on television of
council tenants facing high bills
or electric ceiling heating. But I
or one had no idea how high was
high!
All reports have been on council
estates. Are there any privately
owned houses where occupants put
up with such conditions?
Yours faithfully,
DULCIE STIMPSON,
Northfields Close,
Bath.
February 10.

Past a joke
From Mr R. Hinchliffe
Sir, The recent investiture produced the usual responses of indifference and cynicism which comedians are free compelled to engage in the instant they are interviewed by press and television.
It is a distressing business and embarrassing to watch, because their extempore acting ability is so slight that one wonders how they cope on in their profession when their script writers are not around.
The footballer does not feel the same target for abuse as the comedian interviewed, nor does the dancer perform a few arabesques or the artist dash off a lightning sketch. The comedians should appreciate that most of the public would welcome a little respite from their drolleries, hours of merriment.
Yours faithfully,
HINCHLIFFE,
Wesley Place,
Barnham Road,
Barnham,
Wiltshire.
Mr. Burnley,
February 9.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
February 14: The Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, held an investiture at Buckingham Palace this morning.

His Royal Highness, Colonel-in-Chief, The Parachute Regiment, this afternoon received General Sir Roland Gibbs upon relinquishing his appointment as Colonel-Commandant, The Parachute Regiment, and Lieutenant-General Sir Anthony Farrar-Hockley on his assumption of this appointment.

The Prince of Wales was present at this evening at Reception given by the Royal College of Surgeons of England at the Royal College, Lincoln's Inn Fields, to mark the 250th Anniversary of John Hunter.

His Royal Highness was received upon arrival by the President (Mr R. Murley).

The Right Hon Sir Philip Moore and Captain Timothy Ward were in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
February 14: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, accompanied by The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, was present this evening at a Gala Performance of Ballet given in aid of the Royal Ballet Benevolent Fund at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.

The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden and Captain Alastair Aird were in attendance.

South American visit
The Prince of Wales is to pay an official visit to Brazil and Venezuela from March 7 to 22. Buckingham Palace announced yesterday.

Birthdays today
Sir Max Aitken, 68; Sir Harold Beeley, 69; Sir Stephen Brown, 72; Air Vice-Marshal Gerard Combe, 77; Sir Douglas Howard, 81; his Honours, Sir John Humphreys, 77; Sir Douglas Howard, 77; Sir George Taylor, 74; Professor Sir Harold Thompson, 70; the Rev R. W. Woods, 64; Colonel Sir Arthur Young, 71.

Latest appointments
Latest appointments include: Lord Dunsore, aged 52, Counselor at the British Embassy in Brussels, to be British High Commissioner to Fiji, in succession to Mr J. S. Arthur, who will be taking up a further diplomatic appointment.

Major-General R. L. S. Green, a Vice-President of the Ordnance Board, to be President, in succession to Major-General A. G. C. Jones, who is to retire.

Brigadier A. P. W. Maclellan, to be President of the Regular Commissions Board in the rank of major-general, in succession to Major-General A. G. C. Jones, who is to retire.

Brigadier (Colonel Major-General) I. B. Baker, to be Assistant Chief of the General Staff (Operational Requirements), in the rank of major-general, in succession to Major-General H. E. Roper, who is to retire.

Dr Gordon Pike, director of occupational safety, Royal Society for Prevention of Accidents, to be director of finance and administration, in the rank of major-general, in succession to Major-General H. E. Roper, who is to retire.

New European prize goes to Ironbridge museum

By Philip Howard
At a ceremony in Strasbourg last night Mr Roy Jenkins presented the first European Museum of the Year Award to the Ironbridge Gorge Museum, which has a just claim to be counted the birthplace of the Industrial Revolution.

The second prize went to the Joan Miró Foundation at Barcelona, a centre of contemporary art and general Catalan culture. The museum, which was founded by the first such foundation, for which the host was M. Pierre Prilimin, the mayor of Strasbourg, and former French Prime Minister, Mr. Michel Delebarre, received a cheque for £4,000 and the bronze trophy sculpted by Henry Moore. The Spanish art centre received £1,000.

The award supported by the Council of Europe and the International Council of Museums, attracted 32 entries from all over Western Europe. The prize money was given by IBM Europe.

"Lunch at the Trianon for only £5.50?"
"Surely you mean £15.50?"

No, it's not a misprint. You can now have lunch at the Trianon for £5.50. By lunch we mean an appetizer, main course, sweet or cheese, coffee, service and VAT.

True to our usual gourmet traditions, you've plenty of imaginative choices on the menu. Indeed, our chef varies it daily. And, of course, the Trianon overlooks peaceful Lowndes Square. So the atmosphere's most relaxing.

The Trianon is open for lunch every day, 12.30-3pm. You can book on 01-235 8050.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. P. G. Mayhew and Miss D. A. Parker
The engagement is announced between John de P. G. Mayhew, elder son of the late Sir John Dixon Mayhew, JP, and Lady Mayhew, of Newton Hall, Dunmow, Essex, and Dorothy Ann Parker, of 50 Gloucester Mews, London, W2.

Mr A. J. L. Beare and Miss C. J. M. Elborne
The engagement is announced between Julian, elder son of Mr and Mrs Robin Beare, of Scraggs Farm, Cowden, Kent, and Charlotte, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Elborne, of 20 Ranelagh Avenue, London, SW6.

Mr M. C. Frangos and Miss M. M. Zülke
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr Theodore Frangos, of Kingston, Surrey, and of the late Mrs Mary Frangos, and Gabrielle, daughter of Mr Herbert Zülke and of Mrs M. Zülke, of Neu Isenburg, West Germany.

Mr D. R. Shephards and Miss M. G. Ullin
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Mr P. J. Kirkley and Miss J. S. Woolcock
The engagement is announced between Paul, second son of Sir Leslie and Lady Kirkley, of Oxford, and Janet, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. R. Woolcock, of Stubbington, Hampshire.

Mr C. M. Botting and Miss S. M. Rushbury
The engagement is announced between Christopher Michael, son of Mr and Mrs R. D. J. Botting, of Westwist, Surrey, and Sharon Margaret, daughter of Mr and Mrs S. T. J. Rushbury, of Melbourne, Australia.

Mr C. A. G. Gore Langton and Miss S. F. Collins
The engagement is announced between Chando, elder son of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs Alaric Gore Langton, of Hatch Park, Egham, Surrey, and Fiona, daughter of Mr and Mrs Bernard Collins, of Pisham Place, Midsbury, Sussex.

Mr C. K. R. Ingham and Miss T. R. Biggs
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs C. R. Ingham, of St. Annes, Lancashire, and Tanya, daughter of Mr and Mrs T. R. Biggs, of Chislehurst, Kent.

Mr D. A. L. Lantini and Miss L. E. C. Atkins
The engagement is announced between Alessandro, younger son of Dott Giovanni Lantini, of Signora Letizia Rossi Lantini, of London, and Lucy, daughter of Mr and Mrs N. C. (Tommy) Atkins, of New Malden, Surrey.

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Mr N. P. Barratt and Miss A. V. Mason
The engagement is announced between Nigel, son of Mr and Mrs Stanley Barratt, of East Molesey, Surrey, and Anna, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Mason, of Melton, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Mr N. J. Downie and Miss J. A. Walker
The engagement is announced between Nicholas John, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. F. Downie, of Barnes, Surrey, and Joanna, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. Walker, of Forest Row, Sussex.

Mr G. W. Guthrie Jones, QC and Mrs J. D. L. Estrange
The engagement is announced between Griffith Winston Guthrie Jones and Janet, widow of Commander Henry Owen L'Estrange, DSC, RD, of Culleinstown, Sligo.

Mr J. I. Marks and Mrs C. R. Dobson
The engagement is announced between Jeremy John, younger son of Mr and Mrs K. L. Marks, of Higher Huxley Hall, Cheshire, and Carol Jane, younger daughter of the late Mr W. R. Durose and Mrs Durose, of Iretton Wood Hall, Derbyshire.

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Dame Isobel Baillie, the Scottish singer, with the insignia of a DBE which she received at yesterday's investiture.

Collection of English watercolours sell well

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A fine collection of English watercolours, formed in the 1920s and 1930s for a modest outlay, attracted strong bidding at Christie's yesterday. A Francis Towne watercolour, "One of a series of Welsh views executed in 1777, made £9,500 (estimate £3,000 to £5,000) going to A. Reed. The same London dealer paid £5,000 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000) for a Gainsborough drawing, "Buildings near a lake in a wooded landscape". It is done in charcoal on brown paper and heightened with white and wash and dates from the mid-1770s.

Other remarkable prices included a busy street scene by Rowlandson, "Barnet, Middlesex", of 1812 at £5,000 (estimate £3,000 to £5,000). Peter de Wint and Cox, whose work has recently been less in demand, picked up again in price. De Wint's "Sea-weed gathering on the shore" went to a buyer for £2,000 (estimate £1,000 to £2,000) and Cox's "Going to market" to Martin Gregory at £2,400 (estimate £800 to £1,000).

The sale contained a nice group of views in Wales or near by John Warwick Smith. The National Library of Wales spent £700 (estimate £500 to £700) on "The Ruins of Newport Castle". The sale realized £128,225, with one important item failed to find a purchaser: a Giltin seascape bought in at £9,500.

The Iranians tend to do everything more slowly than others. A sale of arms and armour at Sotheby's in London yesterday made £71,253 with 7 per cent unsold. A sale of Continental pottery and porcelain made £67,162 with 10 per cent unsold.

Book sale: The top price at Phillips' yesterday was £6,000 paid in a book sale for an eight-volume work, "A Voyage Round Great Britain, 1814-25, by William Daniell. The volumes, containing 300 coloured plates, were estimated at £5,000 and were bought by Weinreb and Douma. Quattrone paid £4,800 for "History of the Birds of Europe in nine volumes, by Henry E. Bressler, dating from 1871-1885 (estimate £4,000). The sale totaled £49,150.

Science report
Agriculture: Man-made cereal

The copper-deficient, poor, sandy soils in some parts of Australia and other countries are at present useless for growing the main varieties of cereals, wheat, barley and oats. But the man-made cereal, Triticale, a cross between wheat and rye, has inherited from its rye parent the ability to grow in the copper-deficient soils.

Dr Graham showed that the Triticale variety, "Beagle", flourished in a copper-deficient soil in which the rye parent had failed to grow. The yield of Triticale was not improved by added copper, which shows that it can use the available soil copper efficiently. No one yet knows why rye and Triticale should be so much more efficient at using copper. Rye has a root system that differs from wheat, but size alone is not likely to be the answer. The ability to make better use of soil copper appears to be controlled by one or several genes located on one of rye's seven chromosomes.

Elsewhere in the world Triticale has proved able to grow in aluminium-toxic soils in Brazil, which contain six times the amount of aluminium tolerated by wheat. Tritals in the Himalayas also show that Triticale grows better than wheat at altitudes of 2,000 to 3,000 metres.

By Nature-Times News Service.
wrote in Nature, February 9 (121, 542; 1978).
Nature-Times News Service, 1978.

University news
Oxford
Elections: Professorship in natural philosophy, Sir P. B. Rowland, FRS, (1978-1982) and Sir P. B. Rowland, FRS, (1982-1986) have been elected to the professorship of natural philosophy and astronomy.

Aberdeen
Dr G. A. Lodge has been appointed to the Chair of Agriculture in succession to Professor J. R. Rieburn, who is retiring. Dr Lodge will also assume the principalship of the North of Scotland College of Agriculture.

PhD (Princeton), university lecturer in geology, Oxford University, and fellow of St Edmund Hall, has been elected into the professorship of mineralogy and petrology from October 1.

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OBITUARY

DR E. A. PERREN

Major role in chemical defence research

Dr Edward Arthur Perren, CB, FRIC, Director of the Chemical Defence Experimental Establishment (CDEE), Porton, 1955 to 1961, died on February 5 at the age of 77. Born on June 13, 1900, he was educated at the Stationers' School, Hornsey, and graduated with honours in Chemistry at Imperial College, London, followed by the award of a PhD for research in organic chemistry under the late Professor J. F. (afterwards Sir Jocelyn) Thorpe, FRS.

He joined CDEE—then known simply as the Experimental Station and coming under the name of the War Office—in December 1922 as an old style Junior Assistant. His early work was concerned with the dispersion of substances by explosives and the development of smoke devices, but his ability and versatility led to promotion and to his taking up a succession of diverse appointments. These included administration at the Chemical Defence Research Department (CDRD) Headquarters in London and then at CDEE, Porton, the planning of field experiments and the leadership of a Chemistry Section, which took him through the Second World War to 1949, when he was appointed Assistant Director of the reorganised CDRD with the rank of Senior Principal Scientific Officer.

Shortly before the end of the War Perren went to Germany for a few months as an acting Lieutenant-Colonel with a combined UK-US Canadian research team to investigate German research on chemical warfare. His findings, especially on

Public spending cuts 'cost 500,000 jobs'

By Melvyn Westlake

Failure by Government departments and other public bodies to spend as much as was planned during the past and current financial years has probably cost half a million jobs.

This is the estimate aired in a research paper written by Mr John Hughes, director of the Trade Union Research Unit, Ruskin College, Oxford.

The paper, which is circulated to the unit's 40 associated trade unions, was produced as part of the regular flow of documents emanating from the research unit.

Mr Hughes, who is also a deputy chairman of the Price Commission, calculates the "shortfall" on programmes at about 2 per cent of the nation's gross domestic product in both

1976-77 and in 1977-78, the financial year which ends at the beginning of April.

In round terms this is estimated to lead to something like 400,000 fewer people in employment by last winter; with the downward "multiplier" effects increasing this figure to more than 500,000 by the present winter.

In terms of registered jobless this might be translated into at least a third of a million additional people unemployed by now, according to Mr Hughes's arithmetic.

Such calculations seem certain to be seized upon by the many critics of the Treasury's expenditure control and monitoring mechanisms, including the fairly new system of imposing cash limits on departmental spending.

Mr Hughes says he expects charges that his figures are exaggerated, arguing that if

there had been no public sector underspending the economy would most likely have grown by 2½ to 3 per cent in both 1976 and 1977, instead of the 1 per cent or less which actually occurred.

Mr Hughes emphasizes, his estimates of jobs lost take no account of the depressive effects on the economy of the Government's announced cuts in spending programmes.

If these are also taken into account then the final outcome of public spending in 1977-78 is seen as probably showing a fall of 8 per cent or more from the original expenditure programme.

This is equivalent to lowering gross domestic product in 1977-78 by over 3 per cent, probably nearer 4 per cent, below what it otherwise would have been even without allowing for the "multiplier" effects.

As far as lost jobs are con-

cerned, the total comes out still higher, probably bringing the total of registered unemployment, as a result of both announced spending cuts and underspending, to between 400,000 and 500,000.

Mr Hughes's bleak assessment of the Treasury's policy of what has been happening to Government spending and in particular the Expenditure White Paper published last month, is broadly similar to the analysis of some other economists.

But his attempt to quantify the actual cost in terms of jobs is one of the first to be brought to a wide audience.

He notes that the underspending has been even more significant than the actual "cuts" in reducing levels of public spending in both 1976-77 and 1977-78, in spite of the agonizing that took place in the Cabinet in arriving at the cuts themselves.



Mr John Hughes: Expects charges of exaggeration.

When pension benefits are a matter of chance

From Mr A. F. Smallbone

Sir, Your correspondent Mr Damant (February 3) suggests that membership of pension schemes provides ideal opportunity for employees to participate in the profitability of industry as a whole. The unfortunate reality is that at present there is no guarantee that the individual with respect to whose employment contribution is made to a pension scheme will be a sufficient beneficiary from it.

The provisions of the Social Security Act 1973 may shortly require the "preservation" of pensions for those who have broken service (forced or voluntary) but in an era of inflation this is likely in practice to be almost worthless. A man of 45 in 1970 would already have seen a preserved pension halved in purchasing power by 1977. With 13 years still to run before he can draw it, the fruits of half a working lifetime's pension contributions are likely to have all but disappeared by his sixty-fifth birthday.

Consider a company with a 40/60ths final pensionable salary scheme and the pensions of Smith, Brown and Jones, who work for it for various periods and whose ages and wages are at all relevant times the same. Smith stays with the company his entire working life: at retirement his pensionable salary is £8,000, his pension £4,000. During the penultimate 20 years of service he worked alongside Brown who then left, to be replaced by Jones who worked with Smith for the

final 20 years, when both retired.

Although on the same final salary as Smith, Jones gets only 20/60ths pension, £3,333. As for Brown, if at the time he left both he and Smith were on pensionable salary £3,000, his 20/60ths preserved pension will be only £1,000. (This is also likely to be the preserved pension of Jones from earlier jobs.) Such is the pensions paradox: Fund contributions re Brown's service plus Jones's service equal fund contributions re Smith's service, but fund liabilities re Brown's pension plus Jones's pension do not equal fund liabilities re Smith's pension (which is far greater).

Whether any given individual has an adequate pension is to a great extent a matter of chance (depending on such factors as takeovers, mergers, and employer's mid-career rejection policies) over which the employee has no control. Occupational schemes are enough of a delusion already, without being advocated as a substitute for proper profit-sharing arrangements.

Yours faithfully, ALAN SMALLBONE, 30, Temple Fortune Lane, London, NW11.

I strongly advocate that an

shares allocated to employee should be vested in a unit trust specifically created for this purpose. This would greatly reduce the risk for the individual, if the company should ever find itself in serious trouble and the unit trust would demonstrate the interdependence of industry—through its reports—on this encourage unit-owners to take a broader view of the nation's interests. It would of course also remove any possible barrier to mobility, as most firms joined it.

The basic principles of the proposal are of course extremely simple. Employees would be credited with accumulative units in the trust, equal to the current value of the shares irrespective of any discount which these were issued at them. (Cash and suitable unquoted shares could also be accepted by the trust.) At retirement the employee's units would be converted into dividend-bearing shares, but could not be realized until the owner and spouse were deceased. Alternatively, the units could be realized on retirement and the proceeds invested in an annuity. The Revenue would treat the unit trust as an "exempt" one and thus maximize the benefits to the impact on unitholders. Alternatively a conventional unit trust could be set up, which would achieve many of the advantages envisaged. C. P. MORTON, 142 Arkwrights, Barlow, Ess, CM20 3LZ.

BIM states objections to disclosures

The British Institute of Management has told the Government that it is opposed to new legislation on the disclosure of company information. Its opposition is spelled out by Mr Roy Close, director general of the institute, in a memorandum to Mr Dell, the Secretary of State for Trade.

After a survey among BIM members to gauge their response to the Green Paper, *The Future of Company Reports*, Mr Close says in his submission:

"First and most important, their responses have reinforced our misgivings over the wisdom of legislation on disclosures at this time, though they reaffirm their recognition of the need to develop the flow of meaningful information."

Managers' main worry appears to be centred on confidentiality.

"This is referred to in the Green Paper," the memorandum says, "but it is felt that the potential damage to a company of the premature disclosure of its future plans—particularly where research and development is concerned—has in no way been properly realized."

Morgan Guaranty heads creditors seeking auction sale Atlanta property project faces threat of foreclosure on \$80m construction loans

Washington, Feb 14.—The Omni Centre in Atlanta, Georgia, whose owners include Mr David Rockefeller, Mr Stavros Niarchos and about 30 other wealthy individuals, is in acute financial difficulty.

The major creditors of what is one of the largest property developments in the southern half of the United States have announced that they intend to foreclose on \$80m (£40m) of construction loans and sell the Omni complex by auction on March 7.

Mr Stephen Brown, the chief operating executive of the 51-acre office, shops and hotels in the heart of Atlanta, said today that the decision by the major creditors, led by the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, has come as a total surprise.

Mr Brown said that there had been intense negotiations between creditors to the \$100m project over the restructuring of Omni's outstanding debt.

There was a dispute with the creditors over loan repayments and this latest action placed great pressure on all parties to reach an agreement on the project's long-term financing.

He said he had not yet had time to obtain a reaction to the foreclosure from Omni's individual backers and had not thought there was more than "one chance in a hundred" that the banks would foreclose.

Indeed, he asserted, the project was now doing very well, with its hotel enjoying a 90 per cent occupancy rate and with 80 per cent of the centre's shops and 70 per cent of its offices leased.

The prime backers of the venture are Mr Maurice Alpert and Mr Tom Cousins, two leading property developers in the South, who were the support of Mr Rockefeller and Mr Niarchos and the Ford Foundation, as well as other individuals, to back what they believed would be a profitable investment in the decaying centre of Atlanta.

The project was seen as a forerunner to other ventures in the ailing centres of big United States cities. Another Omni complex was opened in Miami last year.

The chief creditors to the

project, who have advanced more than \$77m to Omni, are Morgan Guaranty, Continental Illinois, Citibank, First National Bank of Chicago, the First National Bank of Atlanta and the Ford Foundation.

The subordinated creditors, with about \$14m outstanding to Omni, are First National of Chicago, a Ford Foundation subsidiary and the International City Corporation.

International City Corporation, which is owned by Alpert and Mr Cousins, and about 30 other investors, including Mr Rockefeller and Mr Niarchos, created Omni International to run the Atlanta centre. It is a magnificent development, with ice skating rink at the heart of its shopping arcades, office towers and hotel, with a big sports stadium and exhibition hall adjoining it.

The centre has incurred heavy costs and revenue returns have not been as good as the chief creditors expected.

Frank Vogl

Healey help on factory allowances

By Malcolm Brown

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is to include a provision in the next Budget which will enable industrialists paying a premium for a long lease of an advance factory to claim industrial buildings allowance against this expenditure.

Mr Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, said in the House of Commons yesterday that under present law an industrialist acquiring an interest in an industrial building land is generally eligible for the allowance in respect of his capital expenditure only if the construction costs of the factory were incurred by someone who previously held that same interest.

"The interest in a factory which carries with it entitlement to industrial buildings allowances is known as 'the relevant interest'."

Public authorities which constructed advance factories usually held the freehold of the land on which they built and it was this interest which an industrialist must acquire to qualify for industrial buildings allowances.

As part of the Government's policy to retain development land in the hands of the public, ever, industrialists were not generally able to acquire a lease of more than 99 years on publicly owned land.

Consequently, under present tax law, they could not qualify for industrial buildings allowances in respect of any premium paid for the lease.

The Chancellor, in the forthcoming Finance Bill, intended to include a provision to remedy this anomaly, Mr Barnett said.

It would modify the industrial buildings allowance rules by enabling an industrialist who paid a capital sum for the grant of a lease of more than 50 years of an industrial building to elect jointly with the holder of the "relevant interest" in the industrial building interest for the new lease to be regarded as the "relevant interest" from the date on which it took effect.

The holder of the original "relevant interest" in the factory would then be treated as though he had sold it for the capital sum paid on the granting of the new lease.

The industrialist holding the new lease would be entitled to industrial buildings allowances as though the capital sum he had paid had been for the acquisition of the original "relevant interest" in the factory.

The Chancellor will propose that the right to make such an election should apply not only to advance factories, but whenever a lease of more than 50 years taking effect after yesterday's grant of the "relevant interest" in an industrial building.

TRADE VOLUMES AND TERMS OF TRADE

The following are the unit volume index numbers for visible trade, seasonally adjusted, and the terms of trade index, seasonally adjusted, issued by the Department of Trade yesterday:

	1975=100	1975=100	1975=100
	Exports	Imports	Terms of Trade
1976	109.9	105.5	98.8
1977	118.9	107.0	100.7
1978 Q1	106.2	100.3	98.8
Q2	109.9	100.0	97.9
Q3	110.0	108.3	98.7
Q4	112.5	107.3	98.7
1977	115.7	109.1	98.0
Q1	117.9	109.8	100.0
Q2	124.2	106.4	100.9
Q3	117.9	102.7	102.7
1977	123.4	101.3	101.4
Q1	125.9	107.5	101.6
Q2	118.8	101.4	102.1
Q3	115.7	109.1	102.7
Q4	118.9	108.1	103.4
1978 Jan p	112.7	114.4	105.6

p=provisional
export unit value index as a percentage of the import unit value index.

UK TRADE

The following are the December trade figures seasonally adjusted and corrected on a balance of payments basis with allowance for known recording errors:

	Exports	Imports	Visible Balance
	£m	£m	£m
1976	25,416	26,987	-3,571
1977	32,174	32,821	-647
1977	32,174	32,821	-647
Q1	8,065	8,778	-713
Q2	8,423	8,467	-44
Q3	8,239	8,261	-22
1978	2,448	2,682	-234
Dec	2,479	2,017	462
Jan	2,437	2,625	-188
Feb	2,437	2,625	-188
Mar	2,437	2,625	-188
Apr	2,437	2,625	-188
May	2,437	2,625	-188
Jun	2,437	2,625	-188
Jul	2,437	2,625	-188
Aug	2,437	2,625	-188
Sep	2,437	2,625	-188
Oct	2,437	2,625	-188
Nov	2,437	2,625	-188
Dec	2,437	2,625	-188
1978	2,437	2,625	-188
Jan	2,437	2,625	-188

* New basis of recording.

Swiss aim for bigger slice of electronic watch market



Mr Pierre Renggli: 60 per cent rise in exports last year.

By Derek Harris

Swiss watchmakers achieved a 60 per cent rise in exports of quartz electronic watches last year, in their fight to win a bigger share of this growing market.

But there is more rationalization to come within the Swiss industry which, although now dominated by two major groups, still consists of some 500 companies.

This was admitted in London yesterday by Mr Pierre Renggli, chairman of the Société Générale d'Horlogerie Suisse SA (ASUAG), the largest group, whose subsidiary, Ebauche SA, is still the world's biggest watch component and movement manufacturer.

But he believed the Swiss watchmaking workforce, which in 10 years has declined by nearly a third to some 50,000

people, might continue at that level if a third of the workforce were now being recruited, he added.

Mr Renggli, who put research and development spending alone at £10m a year, with many millions more spent in bringing in automation processes, claimed that the Swiss had parity in electronic technology, and had established a lead in some areas.

He believed that the world recession in watch sales bottomed out in the autumn of 1976 and there would now be electronic recovery. Last year Swiss exports of watches and movements rose by 5.2 per cent but that leaves them with just under half the total world watch exports compared with the two-thirds they once held.

Less than 10 per cent of Swiss exports last year consisted of electronic watches—some 4.3

million units—with just under half of them being quartz.

Within four or five years Mr Renggli expected up to 30 per cent of Swiss exports to be of electronic units most of them likely to be quartz analog watches—fully electronic but having a traditional watch face.

He forecast that within five years the world market could be split three ways, with mechanical watches—currently accounting for 84 per cent of world sales—taking only a third of the market. The rest would be electronic, shared equally between analog and digital types.

Among the digital electronic watches he expected the decline in LED (light emitting diode) units to continue until these held only 30 per cent of the digital market. LED watches are blank until a push button brings up the digital read-out of the time.

Business appointments

Mr R Somerville becomes Turner & Newall director

Mr R. D. N. Somerville, deputy chairman and joint managing director of Engineering Components and chief executive-designate of the construction materials division of Turner & Newall, has been made director of Turner & Newall from March 1. Dr D. A. Harper will be retiring from the chairman and board of Turner & Newall's subsidiary Storey Brothers on March 1, but will remain a non-executive director of the company.

Mr D. N. Cledwyn-Davies, currently production director, has become managing director-designate of the Pilkington flat glass Europe division. He succeeds Mr R. W. Crosbie, who retires in June. Mr G. A. Dickson becomes production director-designate and remains technical director. Mr Turner & Newall's director of the optical division at Pilkington.

Mr S. R. Arnold and Mr R. W. Pettit are now joint deputy chairman of E. Mann, Mr P. H. Foster, Mr R. A. Fendell, Mr B. J. Hayes and Mr R. W. Pettit have been elected directors. Mr R. W. Smith, who is deputy chairman and remains deputy chairman of Mann Holdings.

Mr A. S. Crawford, distribution director of United Biscuits UK, has become managing director of the private digital exchange, after Mr R. Selkirk, takes over as distribution director and Mr A. D. Scott is

appointed industrial relations director.

Mr A. L. McNelly has joined the board of Allied Investments. Mr Colin Stapleton becomes deputy chief executive of Ever Ready Company (Holdings).

Mr K. P. Legg has been made non-executive vice-chairman and Mr C. D. Jakes managing director of the rubber division. Mr John Roddome becomes chief executive of Bayer UK's marketing services and publicity division. Mr Ray Kaufman takes over as chief executive of the rubber division.

Mr W. T. A. Farmer, Mr P. J. Peggs and Mr B. J. Hodgson have become directors of Bovis Construction.

Mr G. T. Checketts has joined the board of Hawker Siddeley Dynamics Engineering. Mr G. S. Mullis becomes a director of Crompton Parkinson Instruments. Mr P. G. Pollock is made director of the division of Hawker Siddeley Power Transformers. Mr M. E. H. Watkins, finance director of R. A. Lister Power Plant and Mr P. A. Lister Power Plant, have been elected directors. Mr C. J. Yarrow has been made technical director of Ebevic Construction (Wolverhampton).

Mr M. G. Dodson has been made a director of Permutit-Baby. Mr Stephen Moon is to succeed Mr Frank Moore as director of the Engineering Industry Training Board. Mr Metcalfe retires in June.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

The following are the index numbers for industrial production in November, seasonally adjusted, released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday (1970=100):

	All Industrial	Manufacturing	Total
1976	103.3	104.2	
Dec	103.4	105.2	
1977	103.2	105.3	
Jan	103.3	105.5	
Feb	102.4	103.5	
Mar	102.4	103.5	
Apr	102.4	103.5	
May	102.4	103.5	
Jun	102.4	103.5	
Jul	102.4	103.5	
Aug	102.4	103.5	
Sep	102.4	103.5	
Oct	102.4	103.5	
Nov	102.4	103.5	
Dec	102.4	103.5	
3 month			
change	-0.9	-1.1	
(1)			
Average of 4th quarter 1977			
change	-0.9	-1.1	
Average of 3rd quarter 1977			

TUC opposes investment of N Sea oil money abroad

By Malcolm Brown

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, told City bankers last night that the TUC was sceptical of the view that the main priorities for the use of North Sea oil revenues should be more overseas investment and the simple repayment of foreign debts.

Addressing the Institute of Bankers, he said: "For such a policy to be accomplished Britain would have to run a large balance of payments surplus, and we do not believe that that would be either compatible with a return to full employment in Britain or our role as a financial and trading partner."

There would have to be a large reduction in government borrowing, which would mean tax increases, or public expenditure cuts, or both. This was

not compatible with faster economic growth or a fairer society.

Moreover, there would have to be a wide-scale relaxation of exchange controls, and we do not believe that this would meet the test of building up Britain's manufacturing industry.

We have the argument that overseas investments, indeed the export of capital generally, is necessary to reduce the upward pressure on the exchange rate. It is by no means axiomatic that a fall in the exchange rate increases export competitiveness.

An important study carried out for the National Economic Development Council last year had showed how this country's preoccupation with price competition had forced British goods to the lower end of the market—the end with the lowest added value.

HARDYS & HANSONS LIMITED

TAKEN IN TAX
£857,711

PAID IN DIVIDENDS
£357,525

RETAINED IN BUSINESS
£395,112*

*excluding £128,953 arising from extraordinary items

Mr W. G. Hanson (Chairman) reports

Results in the first half year were better than in the second half but, allowing for the poor summer, the Company had a good year.

Profit before tax, at £1.61m, is again a record for the company, despite heavy increases in prior charges.

Final dividend has been raised from 4.6p per share to 4.9p, making a total for 7.0p per share against 6.4p.

Plessey pioneers electronic office phone system

Plessey Telecommunications yesterday launched a new generation of electronic digital private telephone exchange systems which, it claimed, was expected to pioneer the first major step towards office automation since the introduction of the commercial computer 20 years ago.

The new systems, called PDX (Private Digital Exchange), are the outcome of the first £3m phase of a £10m development project by the Plessey private communication and data systems division at Nottingham.

Six PDX systems are already installed in the United Kingdom and nine are undergoing Post Office evaluation. Plessey said the first evaluation order for PDX had been won, and even ahead of its major marketing programme the order book was in excess of £5m.

Possibility of nuclear power accidents

From Dr J. M. Penman

Sir, I feel that the authors of the article "Nuclear power—advantages that outweigh the risks" (February 6) are rather too sanguine about the remoteness of the possibility of an accident involving a large-scale escape of contamination, however, industrialists were not generally able to acquire a lease of more than 99 years on publicly owned land.

Consequently, under present tax law, they could not qualify for industrial buildings allowances in respect of any premium paid for the lease.

The Chancellor, in the forthcoming Finance Bill, intended to include a provision to remedy this anomaly, Mr Barnett said.

It would modify the industrial buildings allowance rules by enabling an industrialist who paid a capital sum for the grant of a lease of more than 50 years of an industrial building to elect jointly with the holder of the "relevant interest" in the industrial building interest for the new lease to be regarded as the "relevant interest" from the date on which it took effect.

The holder of the original "relevant interest" in the factory would then be treated as though he had sold it for the capital sum paid on the granting of the new lease.

The industrialist holding the new lease would be entitled to industrial buildings allowances as though the capital sum he had paid had been for the acquisition of the original "relevant interest" in the factory.

The Chancellor will propose that the right to make such an election should apply not only to advance factories, but whenever a lease of more than 50 years taking effect after yesterday's grant of the "relevant interest" in an industrial building.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Heavy selling after trade news

A disappointing set of trade figures took the toll of both the equity and gilt-edged markets in late dealings.

With the visible deficit of £179m more than twice dealers' most bearish estimates there was an immediate defensive mark-down but in both markets there was also some strong late selling. The FT Index, 4.8 off at 3 pm, closed 10.2 down to 459.7 and final losses on the fixed-interest side were well over £1 in many cases.

Earlier, growing apprehension over the trade news and worries over the progress of the power workers' negotiations had proved stronger influences than the likelihood of a settlement to the tanker drivers' overtime ban. Early losses in equities owed more to lack of interest than selling pressure and it was not until 3.30 pm that jobbers were forced to buy in any size.

Long gills opened the day in steady fashion but by noon had lost up to a quarter. They then rallied to overnight levels only to fall back again an eighth or so as the trade news approached. When it came there was an immediate mark-down of three-quarters and by the close prices were up to £1.25 off.

Dealers said late business at the long end was reasonably two-way but in the shorter market selling was said to be "quite heavy". By 3.30 p.m. "shorts" had drifted three-eighths but after a mark-down ended up to seven-eighths.

With leading industrial particularly hard hit by the late selling Glaxo slumped 9p to 555p, Unilever 8p to 490p, Beecham 8p to 627p, Fisons 8p to 560p, and ICI 4p to 350p. BAT Industries, where there has been a good deal of two-way institutional trade of late, dipped 5p to 280p but Reed

International could not consolidate the previous day's partial recovery ending five points down to 102p.

Nervousness ahead of figures due soon meant that Tube Investments had to absorb selling orders and the shares, already weak ahead of the trade figures, closed 10p lower at 372p. Elsewhere in engineers news that Aurora had raised its stake

With an eye on board changes in the near future speculators feel Cullen's Stores, the "up market" grocery chain, may well be amenable to a bid soon. The "A" shares jumped 13p to 53p on a lively demand but any further rise would need the agreement of the board which has over 60 per cent of the equity.

to nearly 30 per cent lifted S. Osborn 3p to a close of 82p.

Electricals had Thurn 10p lower to 354p and GEC 9p off at 254p in line with the market.

but Lucas, up five pence in earlier trading managed to hold on to its overnight 260p at the close. As predicted here H. Wigfall fell sharply after news of a rejection of Comet from a large block of the equity. The Wigfall shares closed 12p down to 264p.

Three to benefit from figures, highlighted here in recent weeks, were Crest Nicholson, up 3p to 75p, Bernard Wardle 1p to 21p and Nottingham Manufacturing at 111p.

A television programme highlighting price fixing allegations against several leading industries, like RMC, off 1p to 112p, Tarmac 6p to 134p and Wimpey which ended at 72p.

Takeover hopes in usually thin markets lifted Tex Abrasives 7p to 66p and Associated Book Publishers 4p to 187p.

By comment on takeover possibilities, Equity turnover on February 13 was £43.34m (13,481 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to

At 115p Lee Cooper (leisure wear, including jeans) were 2p better on the day. Last October the directors expected the results for the period to December 31 to follow the trend of the interim figures. This points to profits of around £3.5m. In fact we shall probably learn in May that they were at least £3.6m. In the year to March 31, 1976 profits were only £1m. Dividend cover is enormously strong, the group has plenty of cash and the pie is little more than 2.

ing to Exchange Telegraph, were Reed International, Shell, BAT Ind, BAT Dtd, ICI, Grand Metropolitan, Tube Investments, BP, Beecham, GKN, GE, Gus "A", Imperial Group and Ladbroke.

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Leisure and industrial spark Crest Nicholson

By Ray Maughan

Crest Nicholson is one of those stock market enigmas—a non-institutional stock headed by one of the market's best known company doctors, Mr. David Dore.

He feels that the composition of shareholders' interests will gradually change from its current predominantly small shareholder bias and, certainly, there is enough growth in the housing, leisure and industrial divisions to warrant more big time support.

The shares climbed 4p yesterday to 75p on the back of a pre-tax rise from £12.2m to £18.2m. The most significant impetus has come from the leisure (20 per cent of pre-tax profit) and industrial (30 per cent) divisions.

Clearly, these businesses are further potential. Housing has picked up well although its future depends largely on the market's ability to absorb the major cost increases implicit in land prices and labour shortages.

The balance sheet is likely to show little change in a healthy cash and gearing position. One can only applaud the group's intention of funding (on a controlling basis) small, undercapitalized businesses.

But, since these will be retained in the group rather than hived off eventually in the strict venture capital franchise, it is still possible to envisage stock market fears of an agglomeration of a rag-bag mini-conglomerate entity.

These fears really should be left aside. The group's success in housing and developing "small winners" coupled with the recent track record is only partly countered by necessary caution in the housing market.

Re-shaping and cost cutting keep B Wardle increase

By Bryan Appleyard

Bernard Wardle, the pvc processing group, increased its pre-tax profits by 36 per cent from £778,000 to £1,066,000 in the year to November 27. Turnover rose by 17 per cent to £18.6m.

The turnover growth was almost entirely due to price increases as there was no volume growth in the year.

The board says the improvement in profitability and cost-cutting within the company as well as cutting back on less profitable lines.

In addition automotive and industrial customers showed willingness to pay higher prices as they restocked in hopes of a pick-up in consumer spending.

Commenting on the recent £2.6m acquisition of Armordite, a former subsidiary of Champion International with a turnover of about £10m, Mr. Derek Boothman, chairman of Wardle, said the financing arrangements had been "very favourable".

Though he could not say much about Armordite's profitability, he could say it was making enough to service the borrowings needed to make the acquisition.

Looking ahead he said: "We face the current year well placed to take advantage of even a minor upturn in direct consumer demand and relatively small improvements in volume and product mix should quickly be reflected in higher profits."

The final dividend is 1.17p gross, making a total of 1.92p. The share added a penny to 21p yesterday to yield 9.1 per cent.

Platform for growth set by Thermal Sydnicate

By Desmond Quigley

Thermal Sydnicate, which manufactures fused silica "glass", increased pre-tax profits marginally by £6,000 to £1.7m in the year ended October 31. However, after adopting Exposure Draft 19 on deferred tax, profit after taxation has increased from £864,000 to £1,458,000.

Trading profits continued to be under pressure in the second half, with the full year accounting for £969,000, compared with £1.3m the year before.

Order intake at the beginning of the year was slow, but Sir John Paget, chairman, says it is now improving. Nevertheless, profits are likely to decline this year in the face of the continuing recession and strong competition in France, Germany and the United States.

Sir John comments: "In view of the relatively large number of expansion schemes currently being undertaken in the United Kingdom and Overseas, this year is likely to be one of consolidation in preparation for taking full advantage of what we expect will be the improved market opportunities in the future."

A final dividend of 5.61p a share gross is being recommended, making a total of 10.2p a share gross compared with 9.2p the previous year.

The company remains unencumbered with net cash balances of about £1.5m at the end of the last financial year.

Bremar takes a quick turn on Clarke Nickolls

Bremar Holdings has made a sizeable turn on recent deals involving the break-up of a 20 per cent stake in the Clarke Nickolls & Coombs, the property investment and development group.

Bremar announced yesterday that it had disposed of its entire holding only days after acquiring the stake in a private deal from Guinness Mahon, the merchant bank.

A spokesman for Bremar claimed last night that the 5.5p shares were bought as a "medium-term investment".

The price offered was a good one, he said, as it was a profit on the shares sold. Clarke's shares closed at 92p last night compared with a market price of about 70p when the Guinness deal was struck.

Bremar however refuses to disclose how much it paid.

Drake & Scull takes off in first-time £2.6m

Drake & Scull Holdings, in which the Government has a stake, shows pre-tax profits for the year to October 31 leaping from £289,000 to a record £2.63m.

Turnover of the group, in its most successful trading period ever, increased from £49m to £54m, pushing margins up from 1.79 to 4.8 per cent. No dividend is to be recommended on the ordinary shares for the year, but it is hoped that ordinary dividend payments may be resumed in the current year at the time of the interim figures.

Mr. Michael Abbott, chairman, says that when the full accounts are published they will show that the group, which is almost wholly engaged in the field of electrical, mechanical and environmental engineering, has also achieved a considerable improvement in liquidity.

In the meantime the group is pursuing its proceedings against Tarmac, while Tarmac has indicated it will be counter-claiming for alleged breach of warranties.

Wigfall's defence is backed by forecast

Backing up its rejection of the offer of Comet Radio, Henry Wigfall & Sons is forecasting a profit for the year to April 1 of not less than £1.2m compared with £1.09m last year. This is expected despite a first-half loss of £353,000.

Earnings a share should be not less than 15p and the dividend

is boosted from 4.84p to 7.5p for 1977-78, and to 13.5p for 1978-79. The board calls the bid "opportunistic and wholly unacceptable".

The board, which strongly urges rejection, and parties friendly to it will not be accepting on a combined stake of 45 per cent.

Mardon Packaging soars 60pc to £19m

Mardon Packaging International, the second largest supplier of packaging in the United Kingdom which is owned jointly by BAT Industries and the Imperial Group, has for the first time issued separate results which show a record year.

Mr. John Cornish, chairman and managing director, said that the sales figure, which excludes £18m of newcomer Cumtarmac, was 32 per cent higher than 1976. Profits were up 60 per cent.

Local authority rate down to 77p

The coupon on this week's crop of rearing bonds is down from 8 per cent at par to 7 7/8 per cent. The biggest borrower is Glasgow at £2m, while Sunderland is raising £1m over one year, and Cleveland the same amount over two years.

There is also a variable rate bond this week from Bolton for £1m dated 1983.

Growth slows at John Haggas

By Tony May

Disappointing results from John Haggas, the West Yorkshire-based worsted spinning group, knocked 6p from the shares to leave them at 104p.

On sales 8.5 per cent up at £10.5m, the group managed a 4 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £1.55m for the six months to December 31.

The board says that the spinning division did not quite measure up to the exceptional performance of £764,000 made in the last year and reached only £653,000. This was because of a spell of short-time working and the erosion of export margins. Sales in volume were slightly lower, but the value was a record £6m against £5.2m,

thanks to the greater use of more expensive raw materials. In the circumstances the board feels that the division did well.

At the knitting division, a very poor first quarter gave way to a marked recovery in the second. On sales down from £2.5m to £1.8m, profits here dipped from £182,000 to £179,000. This company is currently installing machinery to double its fabric dyeing capacity and the board expects the benefits to accrue in the final quarter.

Both sales and profits jumped at the fur fabrics division due to the additional production from the new factory.

Overall, the group's position is improving. There have been signs in recent weeks of better retail sales which have produced a trickle of orders for the group. The board again expects profits for the full year to show an increase. A lift in consumer spending and careful monitoring of the MFA agreement could well give a boost to demand.

The directors repeat that they consider long-dated gilts to be a splendid investment at current yields and the group's investment income continues to grow. Last June its holding in gilts had a book value of £6m, and in September its market value was over £9m.

Macpherson at £3m

By Michael Clark

A first full-year contribution of £935,000 from Uermann Holdings, helped push up pre-tax profits of Donald Macpherson, the paint and DIY group, from £2.75m to a record £3.05m for the year to October 31.

With the results slightly above market expectations of £2.9m the shares ended 3p better yesterday at 59p.

In his statement with the figures, Mr. Rex Chester, chairman, said the outlook for the United Kingdom economy during 1978 as appearing somewhat brighter with the expectation of a recovery in consumer demand, an increase in the level of activity in the building and construction industry and the

possibility of some uplift in industrial output later in the year. Against this background his board would be disappointed if the results for the year do not show a continued increase in profits and earnings a share.

Sales last year advanced from £40.1m to £55.7m and earnings a share came out at 8.8p compared with 9.6p.

The profit contribution of the group's overseas companies showed a further solid increase of 20 per cent and still represents about 25 per cent of the group's overall profits.

In the United Kingdom the general economic climate and market conditions in specific sectors created a difficult trading environment.

Stepping Stones—Non-Secretarial—Secretarial & General—Temping Times

NON-SECRETARIAL

MANAGER/ESS PERSONNEL CONSULTANCY

Personnel Consultancy W.I. specialising in providing an advisory service to management in all aspects of personnel management. We have a team of experienced consultants who can help you with all your personnel problems. Contact: Susan Hamilton, 33 St. George's Street, W.1. Tel: 01-492 1256.

NON-SECRETARIAL

LATE STARTER 40 PLUS

Want to find your hands? Want to find your feet? Want to find your way? We can help you. We are a team of experienced consultants who can help you with all your personnel problems. Contact: Mrs. Sarridge, 836 1994.

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARIES

The Rank Organisation in Marine Avenue, London, W.1. We are looking for experienced secretaries to replace our permanent secretaries. You will be required to carry out a complete secretarial service in various departments and will have access to all the latest office equipment. Contact: The Rank Organisation, 11 Hill Street, London, W.1. Tel: 01-492 6333.

CAREER OPEN TO TALENTS

Are you a young graduate, numerate and as bright as a button with a keen eye for detail, a good telephone manner, who would enjoy working in a fast-paced, dynamic environment? We are looking for a young person with a keen eye for detail, a good telephone manner, who would enjoy working in a fast-paced, dynamic environment. Contact: Susan Hamilton, 33 St. George's Street, W.1. Tel: 01-492 1256.

ADMINISTRATOR FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO. W.I. See General Adverts.

MATURE CLERICAL ASSISTANT with a general office background. Salary from £4,000. Please send CV to: Selection Personnel Consultants.

EXECUTIVES P.A. to £3,900

A P.A. position at the top of a large, multi-national company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the executive's office and will have access to all the latest office equipment. Contact: The Rank Organisation, 11 Hill Street, London, W.1. Tel: 01-492 6333.

PERFECT FRENCH (writing ability) but no previous experience. Good salary, pension, and other benefits. Contact: Susan Hamilton, 33 St. George's Street, W.1. Tel: 01-492 1256.

ADVERTISING

Shorthand typist required for work for typing department. Salary £3,000 + 9.50 a.m. - 5.30 p.m. - 4.00 hours. Contact: Terence Hollingsworth, 439 7911.

SECRETARY (SHORTHAND)

For small, but busy office near Victoria Station. Salary £3,750, depending upon age and experience. Telephone Miss Curtis, 387 8274.

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EXECUTIVE SEARCH CONSULTANTS (S.W.I.) with international experience need young, professional secretaries to work in various departments. Contact: Susan Hamilton, 33 St. George's Street, W.1. Tel: 01-492 1256.

ENTHUSIASTIC P.A./SECRETARY

To partner in young firm of solicitors in W.I. varied work. Enthusiastic, ideal person, good secretarial skills and sense of humour. Salary negotiable. Contact: Susan Hamilton, 33 St. George's Street, W.1. Tel: 01-492 1256.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE - Various English (French) shorthand secretaries. Excellent salary, pension, and other benefits. Contact: Susan Hamilton, 33 St. George's Street, W.1. Tel: 01-492 1256.

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ENTHUSIASTIC P.A./SECRETARY

SECRETARIAL

OUT OF TOWN

ASSISTANT EDITOR under 30 for a major publication. £3,000 p.a. in Social Security. London 20 plus, to £3,500.

BRIGHTON PUBLISHERS. Admin. Sec. Education Books. £3,500 p.a.

CHELSEA FASHION Publishing House Reception Sec. with 10 years exp. £3,500 p.a.

COVENT GARDEN BUREAU 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 385 7696

P.A./ORGANISER EDUCATION £3,800

Receiving and entertaining visitors. Ideal for a young woman. Director's office only one aspect of the job. It's an important position. It's an important position. It's an important position. Contact: The Rank Organisation, 11 Hill Street, London, W.1. Tel: 01-492 6333.

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SECRETARIAL

St. Thomas' Hospital DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL HIGHER CLERICAL OFFICER

Salary £3,181 to £3,694 + £212 Supplement + £100 Pension. Main duties consist of typing of papers and other documents. An excellent opportunity for a young woman with a good knowledge of shorthand and typing. Contact: St. Thomas' Hospital, London, W.1. Tel: 01-492 1256.

NEWS RELEASES, EDITORIAL, BULLETINS

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SECRETARIAL

SECRETARIES!

Looking for your Second Job? VICTORIA, CIRCUS, £3,500, you need a second job. We are looking for a young, enthusiastic, ideal person, good secretarial skills and sense of humour. Salary negotiable. Contact: Susan Hamilton, 33 St. George's Street, W.1. Tel: 01-492 1256.

OFFICE

W hits h peak cautious ut 1978

high level of orders could protect the company from the effects of the tailing-off of the per-boom in Germany.

Hapoalim
 Hapoalim Bank of Israel, the largest of the three United Kingdom banks in London and —for the year ended March 31, amounted to £12.6m (about £12.6m) with assets of £200.5m. The bank's total assets rose by 95.1 per cent to £122.553m compared with £62.821m at the end of 1987.

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ison, chairman, out of 27,000 ordinary 000 shares between nd 13, at prices 40p to 258p.

LOAN
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.....	61%
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Arch. 1.891-25. May. 1 657-59.

WHEAT	March	46.50-46.75; April	46.50
March	April	46.75-47.00; May	46.75
March	June	47.00-47.25; July	47.00
March	August	47.25-47.50; Sept.	47.25
March	Oct.	47.50-47.75; Nov.	47.50
March	Dec.	47.75-48.00; Jan.	47.75
March	Feb.	48.00-48.25; March	48.00
March	April	48.25-48.50; May	48.25
March	June	48.50-48.75; July	48.50
March	August	48.75-49.00; Sept.	48.75
March	Oct.	49.00-49.25; Nov.	49.00
March	Dec.	49.25-49.50; Jan.	49.25
March	Feb.	49.50-49.75; March	49.50
March	April	49.75-50.00; May	49.75
March	June	50.00-50.25; July	50.00
March	August	50.25-50.50; Sept.	50.25
March	Oct.	50.50-50.75; Nov.	50.50
March	Dec.	50.75-51.00; Jan.	50.75
March	Feb.	51.00-51.25; March	51.00
March	April	51.25-51.50; May	51.25
March	June	51.50-51.75; July	51.50
March	August	51.75-52.00; Sept.	51.75
March	Oct.	52.00-52.25; Nov.	52.00
March	Dec.	52.25-52.50; Jan.	52.25
March	Feb.	52.50-52.75; March	52.50
March	April	52.75-53.00; May	52.75
March	June	53.00-53.25; July	53.00
March	August	53.25-53.50; Sept.	53.25
March	Oct.	53.50-53.75; Nov.	53.50
March	Dec.	53.75-54.00; Jan.	53.75
March	Feb.	54.00-54.25; March	54.00
March	April	54.25-54.50; May	54.25
March	June	54.50-54.75; July	54.50
March	August	54.75-55.00; Sept.	54.75
March	Oct.	55.00-55.25; Nov.	55.00
March	Dec.	55.25-55.50; Jan.	55.25
March	Feb.	55.50-55.75; March	55.50
March	April	55.75-56.00; May	55.75
March	June	56.00-56.25; July	56.00
March	August	56.25-56.50; Sept.	56.25
March	Oct.	56.50-56.75; Nov.	56.50
March	Dec.	56.75-57.00; Jan.	56.75
March	Feb.	57.00-57.25; March	57.00
March	April	57.25-57.50; May	57.25
March	June	57.50-57.75; July	57.50
March	August	57.75-58.00; Sept.	57.75
March	Oct.	58.00-58.25; Nov.	58.00
March	Dec.	58.25-58.50; Jan.	58.25
March	Feb.	58.50-58.75; March	58.50
March	April	58.75-59.00; May	58.75
March	June	59.00-59.25; July	59.00
March	August	59.25-59.50; Sept.	59.25
March	Oct.	59.50-59.75; Nov.	59.50
March	Dec.	59.75-60.00; Jan.	59.75
March	Feb.	60.00-60.25; March	60.00
March	April	60.25-60.50; May	60.25
March	June	60.50-60.75; July	60.50
March	August	60.75-61.00; Sept.	60.75
March	Oct.	61.00-61.25; Nov.	61.00
March	Dec.	61.25-61.50; Jan.	61.25
March	Feb.	61.50-61.75; March	61.50
March	April	61.75-62.00; May	61.75
March	June	62.00-62.25; July	62.00
March	August	62.25-62.50; Sept.	62.25
March	Oct.	62.50-62.75; Nov.	62.50
March	Dec.	62.75-63.00; Jan.	62.75
March	Feb.	63.00-63.25; March	63.00
March	April	63.25-63.50; May	63.25
March	June	63.50-63.75; July	63.50
March	August	63.75-64.00; Sept.	63.75
March	Oct.	64.00-64.25; Nov.	64.00
March	Dec.	64.25-64.50; Jan.	64.25
March	Feb.	64.50-64.75; March	64.50
March	April	64.75-65.00; May	64.75
March	June	65.00-65.25; July	65.00
March	August	65.25-65.50; Sept.	65.25
March	Oct.	65.50-65.75; Nov.	65.50
March	Dec.	65.75-66.00; Jan.	65.75
March	Feb.	66.00-66.25; March	66.00
March	April	66.25-66.50; May	66.25
March			

[illegible]

Chicago	15	25	Rapid Am
St. Louis	15	24	Marathon
Atlantic Coast	15	24	RT & Corp

div. = Asked, e Ex distribution, h B
 graded, y Ungraded.

exchange.—Sterling, 50¢
 3 months, 1.9535
 Canadian dollar, 89.77.

The Dow Jones spot commodity
 index was 58.68. The futures ind-
 ex was 53.07.

The Dow Jones averages.—Indus-
 trial, 573.34; Nav. 574.73; 580-
 81; March, 588-8; SOY 574.34;
 N C 581. March, 20.68-63c; Mar-
 ch, 20.68-63c; Mar, 20.68-63c;
 23-30c; Sept. 19.90-20.00c; O-
 22c; Dec. 19.65-65c; Jan. 19.65-
 65c.

have been somewhat overdone. Rates opened in the range 1 per cent.

[illegible]

Night, Open 8 1/2		Class 5	
1st	6 1/2 - 7 1/2	6 months	7 1/2 - 7 3/4
2nd	6 1/2 - 7 1/2	9 months	8 1/4 - 7 3/4
3rd	7 1/2 - 8 1/2	12 months	8 1/2 - 8 3/4

First Class Finance House's Mkt. Rate 7 1/2 %
 6 months 8 1/4 %

Finance House Base Rate 7 1/2 %

Not Position		Sterling	
Market rates 1652 5/8	February 14 \$1,935.45	Market rates 1652 5/8	February 14 \$1,935.45
Work	\$2,110.1635	Work	\$2,110.1635
berdram	4.30-39 1/2	berdram	4.30-39 1/2
hagen	62.70-83.60	hagen	62.70-83.60
elgen	27.10-37.40	elgen	27.10-37.40
duct	4.03-07.07	duct	4.03-07.07
id	78.00-78	id	78.00-78
	158.15-90p		158.15-90p
	1652 5/8		1652 5/8
	104 1/2-54		104 1/2-54
	9.30-13 1/2		9.30-13 1/2
	9.03-08 1/2		9.03-08 1/2
holm	29.00-29.25	holm	29.00-29.25
	3.70-7 1/2		3.70-7 1/2

Source: exchange rate compared to December 1974

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring No 1, 13½ per cent. Feb and March, £86.75 Tilbury, US dark northern spring No 2, 11 per cent. Feb, 88.75, March, 89.00.

[illegible]

33	36	S&W Oil California	55	58
19	44	S&W Oil Indiana	56	59
33	36	S&W Oil Ohio	67	67
23	23	STERLING DRUG	139	134
23	23	STEVENS J	14	14
34	36	STUDE BORG	1	1
27	24	SUNBEAM CORP	19	19
14	14	SUN COMP	39	39
29	29	SUNDRAND	3	3
18	18	TELEDYNE	69	69
36	36	TENNECO	29	29
36	36	TEXACO	4	4
36	36	TEXAS EAST TEXAS	42	42
36	36	TEXAS INC	66	66
26	26	TEXAS UTILITIES	13	13
26	26	TEXTRON	21	21
26	26	TWA	12	12
42	42	TRAVELERS CORP	139	139
42	42	TRAW INC	30	30
42	42	UACI INC	104	104
24	24	UNIONVAC LTD	37	37
27	27	UNION PAC	84	84
27	27	UNIONBANC	13	13

6%	8%	Thomson N 'A'	11%	11%
21%	21%	Walter Biram	28%	29%
29%	29%	W.C.	38%	39%

Market closed. **N** New Issue. **M** March split.

trials. 765.16 1774.43; transportation. 267.98 1209.88; utilities. 164.53 1084.97; 65 stocks. 268.03 1270.78; 37.08 1084.97; 65 stocks. 268.03 1270.78; 49.47 149.90; industrial. 52.87 155.34; transportation. 58.70 171.05; utilities. 58.06 (39.37); financial. 50.75 (31.13).

21 0: Dec. \$160.00. Jan. \$161.50-2.0:
 March. Dec. 60 50
CHICAGO GRAINS—WHEAT—March. 264 1/4 c; May. 272 1/4 c; July. 274 1/4 c;
 SOYBEANS—March. 266 1/4 c; May. 274 1/4 c;
 CORN—March. 266 1/4 c; May. 274 1/4 c;

Götavarken 7 ^a	1982	..	98	98 ^a
Götavarken 8 ^a	1987	..	94 ^a	95
Hydro Quebec	9 1993	..	95 ^a	97 ^a
ICI 8 ^a	1987	..	96 ^a	97 ^a
IO O'seas 8 ^a	1987	..	95 ^a	96 ^a
Light-Service 9	1982	..	97 ^a	98 ^a
MacMillan Bloed 9	1992	..	96 ^a	97 ^a
Midland Int 8 ^a	1992	..	97	97 ^a
NCA 8	1987	..	91	91 ^a

Swedens B, 1987	95*	96*
Tauernbahn B, 1987	97	97*
Waller Kidde B, 1985	97	97*
FLOATING RATE NOTES		
Andelsbanken, 11-16		
1981	96*	97*
CCF 6, 1983	99*	100
BBJ 7 11-16 1982	99*	99*
LTCS 6, 1982	99*	99*
OKB 6, 1983	96*	99*

US \$ CONVERTIBLES				
American Exp	4 1/2	1987	81	83
Beatrice Foods	4 1/2	1982	84	46 1/2
Beatrice Foods	6 1/2	1991	108	110
Breckin	6 1/2	1992	97	98 1/2
Borden	6 1/2	1991	107	109
Carnation	4	1988	77	79 1/2
Chevron	5	1988	120 1/2	121 1/2
Eastman Kodak	4 1/2	1988	83	84

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY
"Afore ye go"

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

[illegible]

Master of light

His successful career of 50 years is one of the points in a period that, the genius of Watteau, is glossed over in the painting. Possessed of a talent that approached Ricci's art brought in the age and pointed the way to the future.

ation of his work has after long neglect—in academies and thus it is at this native of the could be the subject of a catalogue exhibition at in aid of the Uddine in Fund. Some 30 from English collec- tory his delightful, sen- sation of brightness and

nd impetuous in his 50. Ricci pursued his ith a hard business incredible energy. He to England in 1711 it was already in his ; it was to be the last expeditions and his nturous in a career en spent on the road out wide-flung com- uth unflagging test- ed, it was said, by ne and with the pos- decorating the dome h in mind, he saved h to witness the Han- cession: but out- d by Thornhill royal never directly came

rl (later Duke) of nd the Earl of Bur- came his admirers, ay his high prices. It e no surprise that n Chatsworth are most notable in this of his works on the medium scale. g the life-size and s villa at Chiswick, ma and Endymion, ere as an overdoor. s points to Cupid as rom the sky towards d rapturously asleep ve of a classical

n's pictures from are more richly d highly worked up agile, flickering that owed so much the sixteenth cen- nian master, whom relevant once again emporaries. With its ing, vibrant colours ed, grandiose ges-

tures, Veronese seems to live again in the *Presentation in the Temple*, and, on a larger scale, in the *Susanna and the Elders*, where Ricci's brush thrills with its bravura handling of reds.

The *Continence of Scipio*, was a favourite theme of the artist, for Ricci, the Roman general suggests an Alexander who lolls back as he dismisses the kneeling maden, his prize of war. As a gesture to his patron, he endows her with features reminiscent of a Kneller, who was then the most fashionable portrait painter active in England. In contrast with this pretty scene of noble altruism, Ricci turned to Luca Giordano in the *Rape of Dejanira* from *Burghley House*, to create an image of frightened womanhood.

Ricci left England laden with money, and travelled via Paris—where he met Watteau—to Venice to settle, his international fame assured as the greatest exponent of the Italian High Renaissance tradition. He had had little of deep significance to communicate, but the sparkling manner in which he tackled traditional themes won him official academic respect. Always the dashing performer, he continued to attract an international clientele until his death in 1734.

With his nephew Marco Ricci, a delightful landscapist in his own right, he participated in a scheme to commemorate the heroes of the Glorious Revolution, a scheme which early attracted the young Duke of Richmond. From Birmingham has been lent the *Aleological Tomb of the 1st Duke of Devonshire* that for long hung at Goodwood.

Two romantically dressed young noblemen on their Grand Tour are led to the tomb of the enemy of tyranny, who was also beloved by the Arts and Sciences. The Riccis set the tomb in a Panini-like fantasy of Roman ruins; yet so long as the threat of the Stuarts remained, this romance had a real political significance.

This small exhibition at Colaba's gives a fair and stimulating account of the later style of this prolific decorative artist, a master of the sleight of hand. Fluency and facility were the making of his success. Yet that there was something more solid and meaningful beneath these pyrotechnics is evident before the late *Last Supper* from Worcester College where assured handling and a pastel colour range strikes a deeper chord of feeling.

Gregory Martin Diana and Endymion by Sebastiano Ricci



adcasting

- The theory that the very presence of television cameras at demonstrations leads to more violence is disproved in *Inside Story's* Behind the Front. Interviews with Front, SWP and police leaders. Mirage is the first production from Granada's drama-documentary unit (if you discount *World in Action*). Worth watching.
- Sean McCarthy has managed to cram almost every known family problem into a mere 50 minutes of *The Turkey Who Lives on the Hill*. No wonder his hero takes to the bottle.—I.R.R.

BBC 2

6.40-7.55 am, Open University: X-Ray Diffraction; 7.05, Ultra-structure of Cells; 7.30, An Architect at Work. 10.20, Gharbar. 10.45, Paros. 11.00-11.25, Play School. 1.45-3.50 pm, Racing from Ascot. 4.55, Open University: Miss Julie; 5.10, Solids, Liquids and Gases; 5.45, Personality and Learning; 6.35, Introduction to the Humanities. 7.00 News. 7.05 Top Big to Bargain With? 7.30 Newsday. 8.10 Inside Story: Story of the 1977 National Front rally. 9.00 It's Fatterly Obvious. 9.30 Play: The Turkey Who Lives on the Hill, by Sean McCarthy. 10.20 Arena: Art and Design. 10.55 The Light of Experience, part 6: My Jelly Baby Lesson. 11.10 News. 11.20-11.25, Music at Night by Caplet.

Yorkshire

12.00, Thames. 5.15 pm, Mr and Mrs. 5.45, News, Calendar. 6.35, The Old Couple. 11.30, Risko.

Border

12.00, Thames. 2.00 pm, House. 2.25, Thames. 5.15, News. 5.45, News. 6.35, The Old Couple. 11.30, Risko.

Grampian

12.00, Thames. 5.15 pm, Mr and Mrs. 5.45, News. 6.35, The Old Couple. 11.30, Risko.

Tyne Tees

12.00, Thames. 2.00 pm, House. 2.25, Thames. 5.15, News. 5.45, News. 6.35, The Old Couple. 11.30, Risko.

Scottish

12.00, Thames. 2.00 pm, House. 2.25, Thames. 5.15, News. 5.45, News. 6.35, The Old Couple. 11.30, Risko.

Channel

11.55 am, Chiswick. 1.15 pm, Chiswick. 1.30 pm, Chiswick. 1.45 pm, Chiswick. 2.00 pm, Chiswick. 2.15 pm, Chiswick. 2.30 pm, Chiswick. 2.45 pm, Chiswick. 3.00 pm, Chiswick. 3.15 pm, Chiswick. 3.30 pm, Chiswick. 3.45 pm, Chiswick. 4.00 pm, Chiswick. 4.15 pm, Chiswick. 4.30 pm, Chiswick. 4.45 pm, Chiswick. 5.00 pm, Chiswick. 5.15 pm, Chiswick. 5.30 pm, Chiswick. 5.45 pm, Chiswick. 6.00 pm, Chiswick. 6.15 pm, Chiswick. 6.30 pm, Chiswick. 6.45 pm, Chiswick. 7.00 pm, Chiswick. 7.15 pm, Chiswick. 7.30 pm, Chiswick. 7.45 pm, Chiswick. 8.00 pm, Chiswick. 8.15 pm, Chiswick. 8.30 pm, Chiswick. 8.45 pm, Chiswick. 9.00 pm, Chiswick. 9.15 pm, Chiswick. 9.30 pm, Chiswick. 9.45 pm, Chiswick. 10.00 pm, Chiswick. 10.15 pm, Chiswick. 10.30 pm, Chiswick. 10.45 pm, Chiswick. 11.00 pm, Chiswick. 11.15 pm, Chiswick. 11.30 pm, Chiswick. 11.45 pm, Chiswick. 12.00 pm, Chiswick.

Thames

12.00, Cloppa Castle. 12.10 pm, Pinks. 12.30, Sounds of Britain. 1.00, News. 1.20, Help. 1.30, Crown Court. 2.00, After Noon. 2.25, Hadeigh. 3.20, Paint Along with Nancy. 3.50, Couples. 4.00, Michael. 4.15, David Hamilton. 4.30, Emeraldale Farm. 4.45, News. 5.10, Crossroads. 5.45, This Is Your Life. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.00 All God's Children Got Rhythm. 9.00 News. 9.05, Prime Minister on. 10.30, Bless This House. 11.30, Snooker: England v The Rest. 12.00 Night Gallery. 12.25 am, Close: Christopher Cazenove reads poems about love.

Radio

6.00 am, News, Cricket, Test summary, Ray Moore. 7.02, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Simon Bates. 11.31, Paul Burnett. 2.00, Tony Blackburn. 4.31, Dave Lee Travis. 7.00, Sing Something Simple. 7.30, Listen to the Band. 8.15, Sport. 9.02, Bing. 10.02, John Peel. 12.00, News. 12.05, Stere. 2. 6.00 am, As Radio 1. 7.32, Cricket, close of play. 7.35, Terry Wogan. 10.02, Jimmy Young. 12.15, Waggoners' Walk. 12.30, Pete Murray. 2.30, David Hamilton. 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.47, John Dunn. 6.45, Sport. 7.02, As Radio 1. 10.02, News. 11.00, News. 11.05, You. 11.30, The Show with Brian Ten Legs. 11.50-12.00 am, All-Night Late Show with Brian Matthews. 3. 6.55 am, Weather: News. 7.00, News. 8.05, Mendelssohn. 8.15, News. 8.30, Mendelssohn. 8.45, News. 9.05, Palestine. 9.15, News. 9.30, Palestine. 9.45, News. 10.00, Palestine. 10.15, News. 10.30, Palestine. 10.45, News. 11.00, Palestine. 11.15, News. 11.30, Palestine. 11.45, News. 12.00, Palestine. 12.15, News. 12.30, Palestine. 12.45, News. 1.00, 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